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HONGKONG.

CHINA'S FIRST CORPORATE BONDS.

(FROM THE BUREAU OF ECONOMIC
INFORMATION.)

The modern method of borrowing from the public by means of bonds is rapidly developing in China. Since the first year of the Republic (1912) quite a few domestic loans have been issued by the Chinese Government to the investing public, which have been successfully floated by Chinese bankers. They are, however, all Government borrowings. Many Chinese bankers were not altogether satisfied with that success, but from it they reached the conclusion that until this method of gathering money from the public is used to help industries and trade, the mere success of bond issuing does not in any way improve China's economic development. They have, therefore, waited for a proper opportunity to make the innovation of issuing bonds for corporations.

The opportunity came at last, when recently five of the Land Reclamation Companies organized by Mr. Chang Chien, of Nantunghow, and his brother, Mr. Chang Chien, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, wanted to raise their working capital by borrowing the necessary amount. At the suggestion of Mr. Chang Kiang-an, the vice-Governor of the Bank of China, a group of bankers accepted the proposition. A syndicate was formed among the members of the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association and the members of the Shanghai Private Bankers' Guild to underwrite a loan of five million dollars. Mr. Chang Kiang-an is a progressive banker and has been responsible for many of the most modern developments in Chinese banking in recent years. He initiated and strongly supported the organization of the Shanghai and the Peking Bankers' Association; he initiated also the publication of the Shanghai and the Peking Bankers' Magazines, and the formation of the Chinese Banking Group to underwrite the Government Railway Car Loan and the Government Shanghai Mint Loan, and has strongly advocated consolidating the public domestic loans. All these plans have been brilliantly successful.

The five companies in this group are the largest of the so-called "Salt and Land Reclamation Companies," organized by Messrs. Chang Chien, Chang Chien, and Chang Chien, junior, covering a distance of 300 miles on either side of the Hwai River, for a width of 40 to 60 miles along the seashore. Formerly, this vast delta was waste land reserved for the exclusive use of salt production and it has supplied the country with salt for some four thousand years. On this region, the section south of the Hwai River up to the Yangtze produces salt of inferior quality though by more costly means than the section north of the Hwai. Mr. Chang Chien saw the economy of increasing the quota of salt production of the Hwai North section and reclaiming the southern section for agricultural purposes, and he brought about the reform.

In 1901, he organized the Tung Hai Reclamation and Reclaim Company to begin the reclamation from the Yangtze River bank northward, and it met with great success in the course of 15 or 20 years, much of the land being used for cotton production. Then a series of land reclamation companies (many of them are known as "Salt and Land Reclamation" companies, as salt is still produced in small quantities for the time being, just to comply with the letter of some antiquated laws now in process of being abolished) were organized, namely, the Ta Yu, the Ta Lai, the Ta Feng, the Hua Cheng, the Sin Nan, the Ta Ku, the Ta Fu, the Ta Kang, the Sin Tung, the Tai Yuen, the Chung Fu, the Hua Feng, and the Wu Ku Company. In all, the reclaimed land totals about five million mow. At the rate of 60 catties of cotton per mow per year, the annual production should average some thirty million piculs, which at the current market price is worth 60 to 70 million dollars. If the land is valued at \$20 per mow when cultivated, then the total value of land is about \$100,000,000. Should tenant families of 3 persons be given 25 mow each to cultivate then the whole of the land could provide subsistence for from six to seven million people.

The five companies to issue the bonds are:

Company Name	Year	Capital	Area
The Ta Yu Tsin	1912	\$1,000,000	23,000
The Ta Lai	1915	\$1,000,000	20,000
The Ta Feng	1916	\$1,000,000	20,000
The Hua Cheng	1917	\$1,000,000	20,000
The Sin Nan	1917	\$1,000,000	20,000

All these companies have from the start undertaken more than their capital could cover. They have consequently been obliged to contract numerous loans at more or less exorbitant rates of interest, which they now desire to refund with a large long term loan. Again, in the two years past, the damage done to the crop by insects has been enormous. Many tenants did not realize enough to enable them to pay rent, with the result that many lots of improved land are tenantless. This has caused an enormous shrinkage in income, and the companies have been forced to borrow further capital.

Before considering the flotation of the loan, Mr. Chang Kiang-an, during last May, made an inspection trip through the property of the first four of the five companies mentioned above, and was accompanied by a staff of five or six experienced specialists in civil engineering, soil geology, agronomy, cotton crops, and farm management. The companies' reports were very carefully analyzed. Inquiries were made from responsible men on the companies' management staff. Close estimates were made, well scrutinized data. The conclusion was ultimately reached that it is a good business proposition to float a loan of five million dollars.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CRUELTY TO KOREANS.

EIGHT YEARS' IMPRISONMENT
FOR A JAPANESE SOLDIER.

A sensational story of a campaign of murder, robbery and other cruelty among the Korean residents of Siberia conducted by a Japanese interpreter who has recently arrived in Japan to serve an eight-year sentence for his action is reported in the *Nichi Nichi*. Following the return of the interpreter, Yakiya Kamiya, to Vladivostok from a search for Korean insurgents he was arrested by the gendarmes, and an investigation was held, resulting in his conviction and commitment to an eight-year term in prison. Kamiya was serving in the Grodekovo detachment of the 11th Division in Vladivostok, and last June he sent a messenger to General Saveli and Capt. Chihnie of the Cossacks, requesting a Russian bodyguard to accompany him in a search for Korean insurgents. Three officers and four privates were granted him, and he was allowed to carry two revolvers himself.

It is alleged that the Japanese ordered that all Korean homes be searched for weapons, and they were given liberty to confiscate any belongings of the Koreans that they might desire. He ordered that any resistance should be met with death. On their arrival at a Korean colony of Grodekovo Kamiya at the head of his party forced their way into a Korean home by using their firearms. A daughter in the family was killed by a shot through the breast. A gold ring was taken from the dead girl's hand, and money was taken from the family. At another house nearby they obtained 625 roubles, the entire family fortune. The neighbouring Koreans were visited in about the same manner, several Koreans being killed or wounded. Upon his return to Vladivostok news of his conduct caused Kamiya's arrest. After an investigation he was court-martialed and has now been sent to Japan to serve his sentence.

PACIFIC STRATEGY.

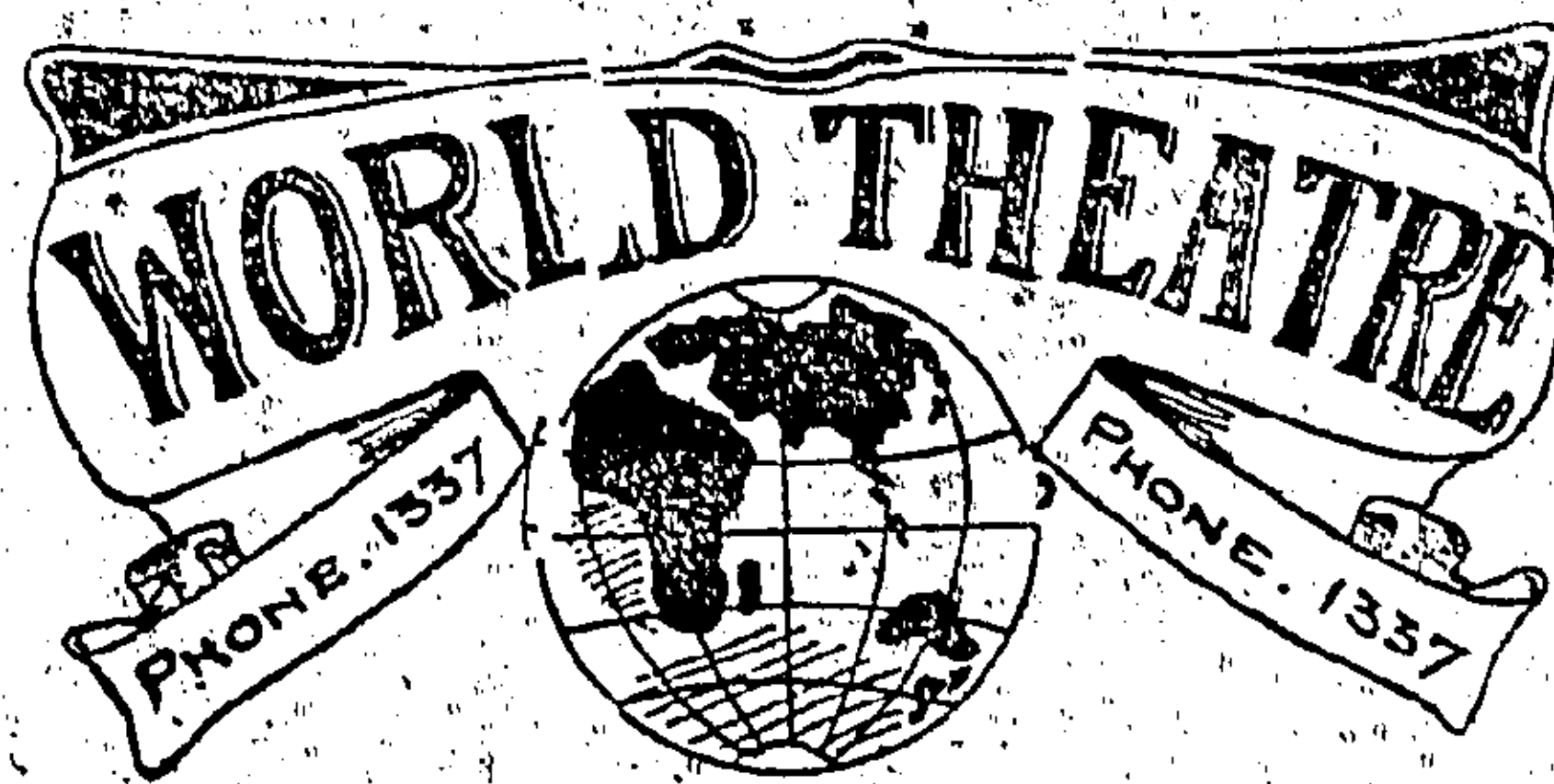
Some three weeks ago, before Japan had formally signified her acceptance of the American invitation to confer on the subject of armaments, it was reported from Tokyo that the Imperial Government was then considering a proposal which originated with the Japanese naval authorities, having in view the non-fortification of island zones and a declaration of the freedom of the Pacific. This proposal, the message added, was to be forwarded to Washington with a view to its being placed on the agenda for the Conference. As nothing further has been heard of the suggestion up to now, it may have been dropped. In any case it is very unlikely that America would have approved a plan so obviously disadvantageous to herself. The effect of such an agreement would be to deny to the United States the right of providing secure bases for her fleet in the Western Pacific, and would consequently close that area to the American Navy for all practical purposes.

For years past there has been talk of building forts and a modern dockyard either in the Philippines or the Marianne islands, to enable a large fleet to operate in defence of America's insular possessions, which are distant thousands of miles from the United States; but so far next to nothing has been done in this direction. The Japanese papers always refer to Guam as a first-class fortified base, whereas it is a practically undefended coaling station with no dockyard facilities. American strategists are most anxious to see Guam properly equipped as a fleet base, while the Japanese are just as anxious that the work should not proceed. Hence, their offer to make no strategic use of the ex-German islands on condition that the United States abandons its contemplated naval work at Guam and Cavite. This offer apparently ignores the fact that Japan is already forbidden, by the terms of her mandate, from fortifying or exploiting for military purposes any of the ex-German territories, of which she is in occupation. Consequently her proposed "bargain" is based upon a right which she does not possess, as the U.S. Government will doubtless point out to her should the Tokyo suggestion be laid before them.—*Naval and Military Record*.

On this basis, the Shanghai banks and private banking houses and some private persons formed a syndicate, which contracted to handle the loan for the companies. The loan will be divided into two issues. In the first issue, the amount is three million dollars for a term of five years, at an interest of eight per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 12 mow of land per \$1,000 loan at the end of the 5th year, which is estimated to be worth about \$240.

Besides the terms provided in the contract, the bankers demanded that the companies jointly establish a modern agricultural experimental station, to be staffed by European or American experts, assisted by Western-trained Chinese specialists. The annual budget for this station is \$16,000, of which \$10,000 is to be paid by the Companies and the balance by the bankers. The station is to be directed by a board of five, consisting of a representative of the Bankers, a representative of the Companies, and three scientists (who are (1) the Dean of the Agricultural School of the Government-South Eastern University in Nanking, (2) a Professor of Agriculture of the University of Nanking, and (3) a Professor of the University of Nantunghow Agricultural School). The Government-South Eastern University Agricultural School has undertaken to assist the establishment of the Experimental Station by its staff. The Dean of that School, Mr. B. M. Tsou, is now on his way to the United States to engage expert American scientists for the station.

The first issue of \$3,000,000 bonds has been underwritten. Only a few of the bonds will probably reach the public.



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PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

HONGKONG SOCIETY MEETS.

Progress was reported at a meeting, held yesterday, of the Hongkong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (which includes birds, but excludes reptiles and fish, the Chairman, Mr. Justice Gompertz explained). The object of the meeting was to obtain approval of the draft rules of the Society, but opportunity was taken to inform the members of definite work done in various directions. Mrs. Pollock was heartily applauded when she made an earnest appeal for the wails in the Dogs' Home. She wished to find homes for the dogs in the domestic rather than the institutional sense, especially as a dog in the dogs' home may be said to have had its day—at any rate, its days are numbered. If unclaimed or unbought (for the modest sum of \$3 a head) they are shot.—Mrs. Pollock told the meeting—half-a-dozen at a time.

Amongst those at the meeting were:—His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz (in the chair), the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mrs. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. and Mrs. Van Andel, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Kotewall, Mrs. Cameron, Mr. J. L. McPherson, Mr. Quarles, Mr. F. A. Joseph, Mr. B. L. Frost, Miss V. E. Frost, (hon. sec.), and others.

The Chairman mentioned that the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen being unable to accept the office of treasurer, Mr. J. H. Ramsay had been appointed to the office. There were now about 300 members; the subscriptions and donations amounted to \$2,238 and the cash in hand to \$2,150.

The draft rules were then approved with the variation that, instead of an annual subscription of 25 cents for children associate members a single payment of \$1 was fixed for convenience sake. For this the child would get a badge. The Chairman mentioned that Mr. L. G. Bird had designed a graceful badge in silver and enamel. Mr. VAN ANDEL suggested an age limit for children associate members, but the Chairman suggested that if a child of 15 attended a meeting and wanted to vote the subscription of grown-ups could be demanded from him.

Mr. Ross: When is a child not a child? Mr. GOMPERTZ: The question may have to go to the Courts—(laughter). Some people remain children longer than others. It was intimated that H.E. the Governor and the Colonial Secretary had asked to be excused from assuming executive office in the Society, in view of their official positions. They, and Lady Stubbs, had consented to become patrons and the Committee had elected His Honour Mr. Gompertz as President and Mr. Frost as Vice-President. Miss V. E. Frost had taken over the duties of hon. sec. from Mr. Frost and, said the Chairman, had done excellent work.

A propaganda sub-committee, over which Mr. Ross presided, had approached the stallholders in the Central Market, and 40 were now members of the Society. They promised to co-operate in educating their employees and it was hoped to circulate simple, common-sense leaflets, pointing out how easy it is to avoid needless cruelty.

A law sub-committee had made representations to the Government on various points; had drafted a broader section to take the place of the one dealing with cruelty to animals in local legislation; it had asked for by-laws to regulate the carriage of chickens and pigs in crates, and the transport of injured cattle. Recommendations with regard to the Wild Birds Act had also been made.

A sub-committee, consisting of Mrs. Pollock, Mr. Ross and Dr. Perce-Grove, was reporting on the Dogs' Home and as to whether it should be taken over from the Government or run jointly with the Society. The question of a new site for the Home had also been considered; it was hoped to find one which would enable the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon to take a "paternal interest" in the Home.

The Chairman (whose remarks form the basis of the foregoing summary) also mentioned that the Vice-President had had the happy idea of a poster for general exhibition and Lady Stubbs had offered the use of the Government House grounds for a fête in December. Mr. Mowbray S. Northcote had written from home on learning from the Hongkong Weekly Press that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had been revived, to say that \$480 remained to the credit of the old Society in the Mercantile Bank of India, and he would hand it over on his return to the Colony this month.

Discussion was invited and Mr. Ross suggested that the 40 stallholders mentioned should be provided with a membership card for exhibition and members of the Society should instruct their houseboys only to deal with those stallholders.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK thought the idea a good one and suggested that representatives of the stallholders should be appointed to the General Committee.

Mr. Pollock recommended that the Dogs' Home be advertised in the papers. If people knew they could get a dog for \$3 more would be glad to buy. Mrs. Pollock added the observations to which reference has already been made.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. POLLOCK.

RENTS ORDINANCE APPEAL.

DECISION AGAINST THE APPELLANTS.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, judgment was given in the appeal of the Fook Tung Firm against an order made by Mr. Justice Wood in favour of the Tai Tung Firm in an action for possession of premises at 94, Connaught Road Central.

The appellants were represented by Mr. G. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. d'Almada and Mason), and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), represented the respondents.

The Acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) dealt with the first ground of appeal—that the Puisne Judge was wrong in holding that, at the close of plaintiffs' evidence, there was no case for defendants to answer. His Honour went into the term "equivalent accommodation," and said the onus was on the plaintiffs.

There was only a very slight difference between the premises in which the defendants were, and those which they were offered, and that was covered by the ten dollars difference in rent. On the first ground, His Honour found against appellants. He thought that the Judge in the Court below had ample evidence before him that alternative domestic accommodation was available and that was all that was necessary. He was also prepared to find, though he did not think it would be necessary, that equivalent business accommodation was also available. Dealing with the remaining grounds of the appeal, the Judge said it seemed to him that there was sufficient evidence at the trial that alternative accommodation, as required by the Ordinance, was then available. Mr. Justice Wood had seen the witnesses and disbelieved the story of appellants and accepted that of respondents. His Lordship said in his opinion there was ample ground for his so doing and he concurred with Mr. Justice Wood's finding.

In his opinion the appeal should be dismissed, with costs.

Mr. Justice Wood agreed with the decision of Mr. Justice Gompertz. He had carefully reconsidered the matter and he found no reason to modify the judgment which he gave in the Court below. Plaintiffs' case in the Court below included evidence to show that there was alternative accommodation, reasonably equivalent in all respects, available for occupation by the defendant firm. This conclusion was supported by evidence, whether the alternative accommodation was regarded in a strictly domestic aspect or in its commercial aspect as well. It had not been necessary in this case, therefore, to decide how far, if at all, the commercial use of premises by the tenant in actual occupation may be protected by the Rents Ordinance, 1921. While the language of the Ordinance clearly indicated the intention to protect the domestic user only, domestic accommodation was something more than shelter from wind and rain. Each case must be decided on its own circumstances. In his opinion the appeal should be dismissed, with costs.

Mr. Alabaster asked for time for his clients to move, and a week was granted.

Mr. Jenkin referred to the appellants' witnesses in the Court below and quoted from the words of Mr. Justice Wood, "that it was designed to mislead the Court." In those circumstances he felt warranted to ask for compensation for the trouble and expense to which respondents had been put in getting appellants out of the premises.

The Acting Chief Justice said the matter would have to go before the Judge in Chambers.

CHAIN OF PICKPOCKETS.

HAND TO HAND PASSES.

Mr. Lindsay, yesterday, had before him two Chinese youths charged, respectively with having picked pockets and with receiving property.

The complainant said that he was walking along the Praya, on Wednesday afternoon, when the first defendant jostled him and then fell on the ground, seizing witness's coat, and complaining that he had hurt his foot. His suspicions aroused, the witness put his hand in his pocket and found his purse missing. He grabbed the defendant, who then admitted taking the purse, but offered to return it, if the witness would promise not to give him in charge and help him find the man to whom he had passed the purse. The witness and a district watchman, who arrived just then, went with the first accused to Lower Macao Row, where he pointed out the second accused. When the watchman made to arrest him the latter dropped what appeared to be a \$5 bill. It was picked up by another youth, who was with the second accused. This man made off with the money. The witness and the watchman took both the accused to the station.

The Magistrate passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour each.

YOUTHFUL PICKPOCKET.

SIX MONTHS' JAIL FOR OLD OFFENDER.

A small Chinese boy, yesterday, admitted to Mr. Lindsay, at the Magistrate's, having picked the pocket of a Chinese in Chinatown, on Wednesday afternoon and stolen 75 cents.

The police said that the accused was an old offender. He was sent to jail for two months and ordered to be whipped last year for a similar offence.

Sentence of six months' at the Lai-chekok prison for youthful offenders was passed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE JAPANISATION OF KOREA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—Mr. Ponsonby-Fane's picture of Korea would be incomplete without the shadows drawn in the official Memorandum submitted by the Korean Delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris in April, 1919. I quote first from a section entitled "Japanisation and Prussianism":

"Although fundamental human instincts and the barrier of geography oppose her work in Korea, Japan is determined to 'make the country, not only in name but in reality, a Japanese province. She is trying to do this by a pitiless attempt to extirpate the great roots of patriotism, love of the soil, language of the people and the history of the country. And she is also 'controlling' the two means which might render futile this organised attempt to extinguish the light of patriotism in Korea: education and wealth."

This is followed by sections dealing with the expropriation of Korean land, the banning of Korean language and history, and Japanese control of Korean education and Korean wealth. I have space only for a short paragraph from the section which dissects Japan's agrarian policy in the Peninsula:—"Korean ownership of land binds Korean hearts to the ancient soil of Korea and is, therefore, a vigorous 'root' of Korean patriotism. This ownership of land by the Korean farmer and peasant prevents also the success of Japanese colonisation in Korea, the best arable lands of the country being naturally in the hands of the Korean agriculturists. For this reason, the expropriation of the Korean landowner is a cardinal aim of Japanese policy in Korea."

The section relating to Korean language and history states that "a systematic attempt is being made to replace the Korean by the Japanese language. In the schools Korean children are compelled to salute and greet their own Korean teachers in the Japanese language; and in the law courts the judges are Japanese and the entire proceedings are conducted in the Japanese language with the result that the Korean litigant generally fails to understand what transpires, the official interpretation of the trial being always imperfect. The teaching of Korean history is prohibited. And imprisonment, torture, banishment or worse might be the penalty if some Korean should be tempted to recite to children of the soil a traditional story or song or some folklore telling how men fought and died for Korea in other days."

The section on education points out that "an educated Korean is a unit of protest and resistance against Japanese tyranny in Korea, since education—particularly modern education—breeds thoughts and ideals that deny the right of one nation holding another nation in political bondage. Therefore, not only is the teaching of Korean history prohibited in Korean schools but an every department of Western learning calculated, if pursued beyond a certain point, to encourage what Count Terauchi—the Japanese proconsul who 'annexed' Korea—calls 'dangerous thoughts,' is either forbidden or taught in an emasculated sense. This policy of a 'limited education' explains why the Korean student is denied free access to the road to higher learning in arts, sciences, laws, politics, economics and industries and is also absolutely prohibited from going to Europe or the United States to seek a Western or modern education; even at his or her own expense."

Regarding the "control" of Korean wealth, a short section discloses an astounding fact:—"Nearly every wealthy Korean is obliged to have a Japanese overseer at his house, controlling his property and his finances. Koreans with deposits in the Banks—which are all Japanese institutions—cannot withdraw large amounts at one time without disclosing to the Banks the purpose or purposes for which the money is to be used. I have space for just one more extract from this intensely interesting and human document. It deals with the aspect of administration in Korea which has moved Mr. Ponsonby-Fane to clap his hands and deliver himself of the opinion that the Japanese 'deserve rather the applause and encouragement than the censure of the world in general'."

With a gesture of achievement, Japan points to the material improvements effected by her in Korea. She has built railroads that extend beyond the frontier and penetrate into South Manchuria which is already within the grip of the Korean railway system. She has constructed highways and streets and set up imposing modern buildings for the housing of the Japanese army of officials "ruling" the country. And no doubt the sanitary condition of certain urban centres has been improved. About all this work of "improvement and progress" in the material life of Korea, few can read—every twelvemonth—in the splendidly illustrated pages of the "Annual Report" issued by the "Government-General of Chosen (Korea)". No expense seems to be spared in the preparation and production of this annual publication. It is reckoned among the chief weapons of Japanese propaganda abroad.

In Korea, the Japanese rules and administers the country in the spirit and by the methods of a master-nation. Except in the sense that cattle or slaves must be taken care of if they are to be of value to their owner, the welfare of the Korean People is not an aim of government with Japan. The "improvements" loudly advertised in the annual reports of the Korean Government-General are made either for the encouragement of Japanese settlers or in the interests of what may be truly described as the policy of the prize-pig, i.e., for much the same reason that a breeder fattens his pig for a show."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GIN DRINKERS' BAY ROBBERY.

MASKED PIRATES' EXPLOIT.

The crew of a sanitary junk lying at anchor in Gin Drinkers' Bay, were awakened about 10.45 on Monday night by the dog barking from the fore part of the vessel.

Before they could arm themselves, four men, with cloth masks concealing their features, boarded the junk from a dinghy and rushed the sleeping quarters at the stern of the vessel. One of the intruders exhibited a dagger and threatened death if any resistance were offered.

The junk master and his junks were dragged out of their beds, bound, gagged, and imprisoned in the hold. The pirates then walked down the hatch with three long nails, and placed a heavy basket of firewood over it. Having thus secured the prisoners, they ransacked the vessel, stealing money and clothing to the value of \$8.10.

The junk people managed to release each other after the pirates had left, and broke open the wooden cover of the hatch.

REVOLVER IN BASKET.

WOMAN'S PLAUSIBLE EXPLANATION FAILS.

A Chinese woman charged, before Mr. Lindsay, at the Magistrate's, yesterday, with the unlawful possession of a revolver said that she met at the Sam-shui-poo wharf, on Wednesday afternoon, a stranger who asked her to carry a small basket for him, telling her that he had suddenly been taken ill and could not make the journey to Hongkong. She was to bring the basket here and deliver it at a certain address. She was on her way to this address, when the police searched the basket and found the revolver. She denied that she knew the contents of the basket before it was opened. She undertook the job to earn a few cents.

A fine of \$100, or six weeks, was imposed.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

Playing on the I.R.C. ground the Ellis Kadoorie Indian School defeated the Diocesan Boys' School. Kitchell, batting splendidly for the Indians, made 54 runs, and D. Mohammed made 27 runs. Arculli took 7 wickets for 25 runs. Scores:—

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.	
W. Hunt, b. Kitchell	3
H. Clayton, c. Rumjahn, b. Kitchell	10
Trafford, b. Arculli	4
Chan, b. Arculli	3
H. Hunt, b. Arculli	3
H. Kew, b. Arculli	3
E. Fincher, c. and b. Arculli	5
H. Bough, b. Arculli	0
F. Doodha, c. and b. Brown	5
H. Landolt, not out	1
Rev. T. Featherstone, c. and b. Arculli	10
Extras	16
Total	67

Bowling Analysis.	
	O. M. R. W.
N. B. Kitchell	7 0 31 2
F. M. el Arculli	8.1 2 25 7
A. O. Brown	2 0 5 1

ELLIS KADOORIE INDIAN SCHOOL.	
A. L. Rumjahn, b. Fincher	3
W. A. Abbas, b. W. Hunt	0
F. M. el Arculli, run out	4
D. Mohammed, b. Fincher	27
A. O. Brown, b. Trafford	15
N. B. Kitchell, b. w. Trafford	54
M. P. Madar, b. W. Hunt	1
S. R. Bux, b. Trafford	0
M. Hassan, b. Trafford	0
J. Bin Jabeen, st. Chan, b. Bough	1
Mohan Singh, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	117

Bowling Analysis.	
	O. M. R. W.
W. Hunt	8 1 29 2
E. Fincher	5 1 14 2
H. Hunt	4 0 16 0
D. Trafford	5 0 28 4
Rev. Featherstone	2 0 10 0
H. Clayton	1 0 6 0
H. Bough	2 0 6 0

WORLD THEATRE.

The great historical and patriotic drama of the Zulu War, "The Symbol of Sacrifice," in eight exciting parts, will be screened for the first time in Hongkong at the World Theatre to-night and on following nights. It is a marvellous spectacle, eclipsing in barbaric splendour, dramatic interest and scenic magnificence anything hitherto attempted. In this cinema masterpiece, produced by The African Film Productions, Ltd., and shown by The Middle East Films, Ltd., the British Flag and British glory are splendidly displayed; and the drama throughout is worthy of great praise for its realistic exhibition.

The same point is emphasised in another part of the document, where it is stated that most of the reforms introduced by the Japanese in Korea, valuable as they are, may be found in a well-regulated penal colony, and that all of them have been effected or introduced at the expense of the Korean taxpayer in the interest and for the benefit of the Japanese settler for whom the Japanese Authorities desire to make Korea an attractive field of colonisation—Yours, etc.

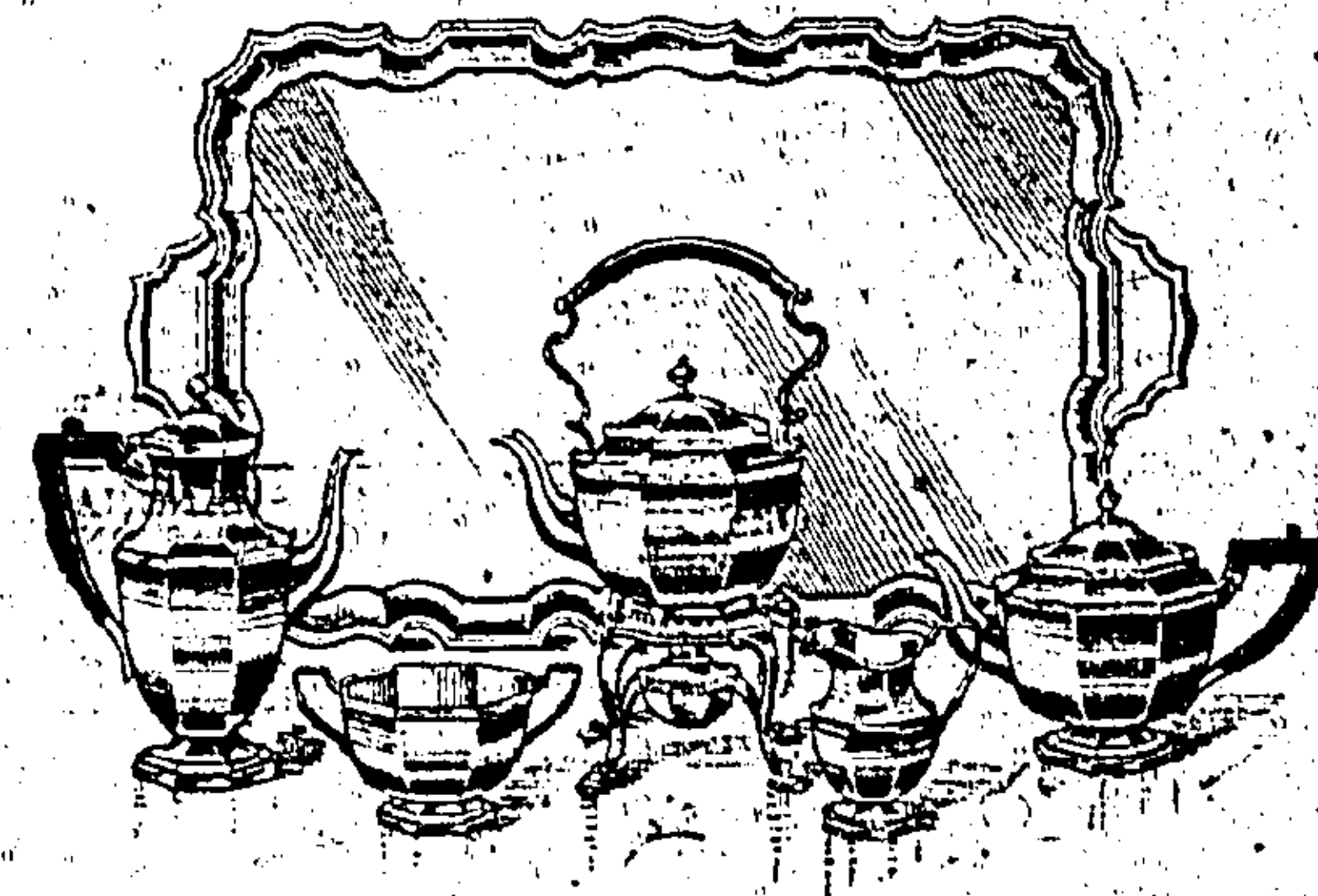
A FAR EASTERN OBSERVER.
Canton, September 27th.

MAPPIN & WEBB'S

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SILVER & PRINCES PLATE

INSPECTION INVITED
OF OUR LARGE NEW STOCKS



THE "QUEEN ANNE" OCTAGON SERVICE

WE HAVE
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SUITABLE FOR WEDDINGS

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Particulars and shade books on application.

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Tel. 1741. HONGKONG

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SELECTION

"CHU-CHIN-CHOW"

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ETC.

AT

ANDERSON'S

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TELEPHONE 3146.

— 401 —

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

We have received a smart selection of

AUTUMN and

WINTER SUITINGS

in

FLANNELS, CHEVIOTS, HOMESPUNS,

Serges, etc.

These have been marked at competitive prices.

There are Suits for \$55.00. Sports Coats \$27.50

which we guarantee in style and fit.

SEE WINDOW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
THE INSTITUTE will REOPEN on MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd. Students will be enrolled at the Education Office only, and should apply at once for entry forms. [1516]

"SAM YICK" FIRE CRACKERS.
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that our well-known brand of FIRE CRACKERS known as "SAM YICK" are only obtainable through our authorized Agent—
Mr. AN CHONG of CHONG KONG WU, Raw Silk Merchants, No. 28, King Yee Moon, Canton, and
Mr. K. YAMMO of MING KEE, Matting Manufacturer, No. 3, Ngan Chow Street, Honan, Canton. The public are hereby warned against imitations sold by unauthorized persons.
SAM YICK FIRE CRACKERS MANUFACTORY.
Tai Leung, September 30th, 1921. [1517]

VERENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHOEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ (UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.) HOLLAND-OOST-ASIE LIJN (HOLLAND-EST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, GENOA, PORT SAID and MANILA.

THE Steamship "BOEROE"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 5th Oct., 1921, will be subject to rest.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th Oct., 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents, Hongkong, September 29th, 1921. [1518]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Steamship "KENDAL CASTLE"
From NEW YORK
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before 29th Sept.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Oct. will be subject to rest.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th Oct. at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, September 29th, 1921. [1519]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 20, Des Vaux Road, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, at Noon.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 30th of September both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, September 29th, 1921. 1425

NOTICE.
THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 8th day of OCTOBER, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th October, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary,
Hongkong, September 29th, 1921. 1483

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 31st OCTOBER, 1921, both days inclusive.

WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND are obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 11th October next.

By Order of the Board,
H. G. LOWE,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, September 17th, 1921. 1487

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.
WE have This Day REMOVED to the Second Floor of St. George's Buildings above Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co. Entrance via Chater Road.
Dated the 1st September, 1921.
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.
[1479]

REMOVAL.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our OFFICE will be REMOVED on SATURDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1921, to the 2nd Floor of PRINCE'S BUILDING, No. 3, Des Vaux Road Central.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)
Hongkong, 24th September, 1921. [1489]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, at 5.30 P.M.
H. E. STEVENS,
Hon. Secretary.
[1491]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NEW ISSUE OF CAPITAL.
SHAREHOLDERS are hereby reminded that the FINAL CALL of 235 Sterling per Share is payable on the 1st OCTOBER, 1921.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, September 27th, 1921. [1504]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
Owing to the inability of the SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR to supply Timb Subscription GRIFINS, it is proposed to procure a further batch of Lansen on the same terms as before. Lists are posted at the Hongkong Club, Race course, and Jockey Club Stables and members desiring to subscribe are requested to put their names down by FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th.

It has been decided to term the batch already arrived "Subscription Griffin A" and the new being subscribed for "Subscription Griffin B". There will be a certain number of races for the two classes separately according to the number of ponies in each class, as well as races for the two classes combined.
H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.
[1505]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG COMPANIES (WINDING UP)
No. 2 of 1920.

IN THE MATTER OF the Companies Ordinances 1911 to 1921 and
IN THE MATTER OF the Chinese Partnership Ordinances 1911.

Re the CHAP CHEUNG SING KI
(In Liquidation)

TAKE NOTICE THAT A MEETING OF CREDITORS in the above-named matter will be held at the Office of Messrs. LYNSTED & DAVIN, Alexandra Buildings, Top Floor, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1921, at Noon.

AGENDA:
1. To consider whether it is advisable to transfer to the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA, Saigon Branch, for the benefit of the parties who claim to be entitled thereto, the proceeds of the cargoes of the steamship "DRAGONAGE" and "CANDOR" now in the hands of the Liquidator and whether application should be made to the Court accordingly.
2. To consider whether actions should be commenced against certain parties on the grounds that payment to them were a fraudulent preference and if so to authorize application to the Court accordingly.
Dated this 21st day of September, 1921.
C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator.
[1472]

G. R.
SALE OF H.M. TUG "ST. SAMPSON."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above vessel with Engines and Boilers and various Auxiliary Machinery on board. Full particulars of the vessel and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.
The vessel will be on view at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, from the 26th September, 1921 to the 28th October, 1921. Permits to view the vessel may be obtained on application to the undersigned, and a tender form may be obtained on payment of a deposit of \$500.

PARTICULARS OF H.M. TUG "ST. SAMPSON."

Length between perpendiculars 135ft. 0in.
Breadth, extreme 30 " 9 "
Depth (under side of 8' Bar Keel to Upper Deck) 18 " 7 1/2 "
Tonnage according to British Rules, Gross 451 Tons.
Nominal Displacement 850 Tons.
At mean draft of 13ft. 10in.
Present mean draft 12 " 9 "
Built by Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong.
Completed January, 1920.
Materials of Construction—
Wood Fittings in Cabins, &c.
Iron General Fittings on deck, &c.
Steel Hull, bulkheads, &c.
Decks Forecastle, Upper and Lower.
A single screw steel-steamer of I.H.P. 1200 fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 Volts.
Built under Lloyd's survey. 100 A.I. for towing purposes.
The vessel is new and has not been in service since delivery from the builders.
Tenders will be received in the Office of the Commandant, Hongkong, up to Noon, on MONDAY, the 31st October.

H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer,
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1921. [1485]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
THE building now known as Hotel Mandarin will on and after OCTOBER 1st, 1921 be known as UNION BUILDING. By Order of the Board.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, September 28th, 1921. 1510

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of OCTOBER, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mongkok in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.		Boundary Measurements		Contents		Upset Price	
No. of Lot.	Locality.	feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.	about	£
1	Lot 180, North of Kowloon Road, bounded by the Kowloon Road, the Kowloon Road, and the Kowloon Road.	100	100	100	100	2,250	1,250

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of OCTOBER, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaukiwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.		Boundary Measurements		Contents		Upset Price	
No. of Lot.	Locality.	feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.	about	£
1	Lot 180, Shaukiwan, bounded by the Shaukiwan Road, the Shaukiwan Road, and the Shaukiwan Road.	100	100	100	100	2,115	2,115

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of OCTOBER, 1921, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Repulse Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.		Boundary Measurements		Contents		Upset Price	
No. of Lot.	Locality.	feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.	about	£
1	Lot 180, Repulse Bay, bounded by the Repulse Bay Road, the Repulse Bay Road, and the Repulse Bay Road.	100	100	100	100	21,815	1,716
2	Lot 181, Repulse Bay, bounded by the Repulse Bay Road, the Repulse Bay Road, and the Repulse Bay Road.	100	100	100	100	42,560	2,760
3	Lot 182, Repulse Bay, bounded by the Repulse Bay Road, the Repulse Bay Road, and the Repulse Bay Road.	100	100	100	100	31,400	2,300
4	Lot 183, Repulse Bay, bounded by the Repulse Bay Road, the Repulse Bay Road, and the Repulse Bay Road.	100	100	100	100	32,740	2,300
5	Lot 184, Repulse Bay, bounded by the Repulse Bay Road, the Repulse Bay Road, and the Repulse Bay Road.	100	100	100	100	29,000	2,125
6	Lot 185, Repulse Bay, bounded by the Repulse Bay Road, the Repulse Bay Road, and the Repulse Bay Road.	100	100	100	100	31,000	2,175
7	Lot 186, Repulse Bay, bounded by the Repulse Bay Road, the Repulse Bay Road, and the Repulse Bay Road.	100	100	100	100	42,560	3,365
8	Lot 187, Repulse Bay, bounded by the Repulse Bay Road, the Repulse Bay Road, and the Repulse Bay Road.	100	100	100	100	25,000	1,905
9	Lot 188, Repulse Bay, bounded by the Repulse Bay Road, the Repulse Bay Road, and the Repulse Bay Road.	100	100	100	100	34,025	2,360
10	Lot 189, Repulse Bay, bounded by the Repulse Bay Road, the Repulse Bay Road, and the Repulse Bay Road.	100	100	100	100	25,540	1,970

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE
21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "Dawnstar"

INTIMATION

Formazone is one of the best known Aerated Waters we manufacture. Of a light golden colour and with a slight taste and perfume of oranges it is a very bright and sparkling beverage and highly refreshing.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,
Aerated Water Manufacturers.

Phone No. 434.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1921.

HONGKONG'S SANITARY PROBLEM.

ONE of the difficult problems that arises from the modern tendency of populations to aggregate in larger, and still larger, cities was discussed by the Sanitary Board this week, and the matter so intimately concerns everyone that no apology is needed for referring to it again. The problem in Hongkong is a "borderline" one; he would be a rash man who would say this or that method is the "only" one which should be followed. Where cities have passed a certain size, or the population has reached a certain standard of education and culture, public opinion requires, in the disposal of a city's sewage, the supersession of hand-power by mechanical means. In those cases, there can be no two opinions that a water-carriage system is the only one possible. Victor Hugo, in his massive work, "Les Misérables," having taken his hero into the sewers of Paris in order to get him out of the hands of the law, indulges in a long digression upon the "horrors" of Paris sewers; he sighs over the waste of fertilising products, and deplors the pollution of the Seine; but the water-carriage system has advanced since those days. In Manchester, for example, civic worthies will proudly show the visitor cakes of deodorised fertilizer and drums of lubricant derived from the local sewage disposal works. The bacteriologist, too, has been busy and has trained the gentle microbe to march, in his millions, billions and trillions, on a sanitary crusade in every settling tank. Bacteriologically, as Dr. Ozono told the Sanitary Board, sewage, after treatment by means of bacteria, is quite innocuous and may be safely decanted into any stream.

It seems probable that, in the next few years, with the industrial development of the neighbouring provinces—which must come when China tries of what Mr. Asquith would call "interlocking state"—Hongkong will pass into the ranks of those places in which a water-carriage system is essential. In preparation for that day, therefore, partial schemes will be valuable from an educational point of view. The HEAD OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT spoke of water closets in the houses on the Peak as a "visible example"; it is difficult, however, to appreciate how these will be a visible example to the tenizens of Wanchai or West Point, unless they see them, occasionally, on a burglarious visit. We apprehend that greater instructional value will come from extending the system of public conveniences, which Mr. SAYE proudly cited as an illustration of democratic tendencies in the Sanitary Board. These should be thoroughly well constructed in every way and efficiently supervised and, if they could be placed in proximity to large Chinese tenements, the interior of those dwellings would, probably, soon wear a more satisfactory aspect from a sanitary point of view. The provision of water closets within such tenements is open to grave dangers, and it would be no hardship if people were required to go a short distance from their doors, as dwellers in country districts and soldiers in barracks do everywhere in Europe.

It is interesting to note that the HEAD OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT and Dr. KOON "prefer the bucket system," the former on grounds of expense, and the latter on considerations of cleanliness. The new-comer or the visitor from home is, usually, rather horrified at first to find this system prevailing in an urban area in a British Colony getting on for a century old. He has been accustomed to regard his own country as the leading one in Europe in this respect—he will say the leading one in the world unless he chances to have travelled in the United States. But he soon sees that "the bucket system" need not be objectionable, at any rate, to him personally, and his prejudices soon abate. Dr. PEARSE has an important warning to give the European resident in this connection. THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, with that air of scientific detachment that the layman rather admires in medical men, invited his listeners, on Tuesday, to contemplate "the European bathroom" and then he asked the very pertinent question, "What about the servants' quarters?" Personal care is of no avail if, a few feet away, every insanitary enormity conceivable is being committed. The importance of supervising one's Chinese employees is, perhaps, not sufficiently realised. Apparently, Peak residents are to be given an early opportunity of installing "modern arrangements," as the house agent would call them. Mr. SAYE foresees considerable expense to the individual household; and the public may reasonably assume that to connect the scattered dwellings on the Peak with a sewerage system will be expensive, also, to the public authority. We wonder if, for such a small and scattered population, the practicability of Horsfall Destructor, on the Peak itself, has been considered. In the war, half-a-dozen admirably served a Brigade and the same number may equally serve the population of the Peak. Such an alternative would suit the contractor's book very well, and the liberal use of carbolic, to which, we are told, Peak residents are addicted, would be an advantage in the destructor rather than otherwise.

It is announced that the Hongkong Technical Institute reopens on Monday next.

Mr. Gibbon, Advocate-General of Bengal, and Mrs. Gibbon, arrived in the Colony by the Hawkeye State, on their way to Calcutta. They leave Hongkong for Calcutta by the Takada.

Our Scottish correspondent announces the death at Box Tree, old Headington, Oxford, on August 17th, of Mr. Alexander Fehrsen Warrack, Hongkong, and Shanghai Bank, Singapore, son of the late Rev. Alexander Warrack, Leawath, Wigtonshire.

According to cable advice received by the local office of Messrs. Getz Bros. (of the Extreme Orient), Ltd., the death has occurred of Mr. Louis Getz, President of the Company. Mr. Getz, who was 77 years of age, was well-known throughout the Orient, which he frequently visited.

A Washington telegram to the Manila papers states that Attorney-General Dougherty has announced that the department of justice was making an investigation into charges of misconduct in office against Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the United States Court at Shanghai.

A counterfeiting gang has been discovered working in the prison at Bilibid, Philippine Islands. A prison guard and two convicts are charged with the offence. The arrest of a released prisoner led the police to the discovery of plant in operation.

The Cantonese in the Philippine Islands are subscribing to a fund to be sent to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The Manila fund had amounted to 40,000 pesos when the last mail left. It is reported that the Amoy Chinese are not enthusiastic about contributing to the Canton Government because there is an apprehension that the money might be used in an expedition against Fukien, the province in which Amoy is located.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at Christ Church, Sharnoon, Canton, between Mr. Tao Chi On, son of Mr. S. W. Tao, solicitor, of Hongkong, and Miss Fung Shuk Ki, second daughter of the late Mr. Fung Wui Chuen, of Swatow. The ceremony was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett, assisted by the Rev. C. I. Blanchett. The bride was dressed in pink satin, with a pink veil and orange blossoms. She was attended by her sister, Miss Fung Shui Ki, as bridesmaid. The "best man" was the Rev. Tao See Fong. Mr. Smith, organist, played "The Wedding March" as the newly-wedded couple left the Church. A reception was held at Sap Luk Po, the home of the bridegroom. The honeymoon is being spent in Canton.

The lowest infant mortality in Manila since the establishment of the Philippine Health Service is recorded by the Director of Health, Dr. Vicente de Jesus, in his report for the year 1920. The general mortality rate for the islands for 1920 was the lowest in five years, and general health conditions were on the whole the most satisfactory since American occupation. The only disquieting feature of the report is the record of venereal diseases, which have shown an increase. The infant mortality in the city of Manila was only 105 per thousand birth as compared with 226 in the period 1915-1919. It is estimated that in the city of Manila alone over 2,000 infant lives have been saved during the period covered by this report. In the provinces the infant mortality rate showed a decrease of 70 per thousand births, being 157, or the lowest since 1916. In Manila the general mortality was 30 per 1,000 population, a decrease of 1.25 per thousand as compared with 1919. It was in the provinces, however, that the greatest decrease was recorded. The general mortality rate there was 20.67 per thousand, which is less than one-half of 1918 and 5.57 per thousand lower than the rate for 1919. In Mindanao and Sulu there was also a decrease of three per thousand population.

ILLICIT CIGARETTES.
CHINESE RETAILER FINED \$500.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada's cigarette-retailing client turned up, yesterday morning, at the Magistrate's, "very sick"—so, said Mr. Farebrother Mason, who acted for Mr. d'Almada. The defendant was probably still more sick, a few minutes later, when he was fined \$500.

The Magistrate (Mr. Orme), who had reserved his decision in the case, remarked that the defendant's premises were raided ten days before the new Ordinance came into force, consequently he was not liable to the heavier penalties imposed by the new law. He had already found that the onus was completely on the defendant to prove that the cigarettes had paid duty and, on the evidence, he decided that the defendant had failed to discharge that onus. It had been said, on his behalf, that he was not very good at book-keeping, but the law placed on him a duty of doing book-keeping sufficiently, to satisfy the officers of the Crown as to duty having been paid. The defendant must be found responsible. Quite a large quantity of cigarettes was involved. The penalty under the old Ordinance was \$500, to which a term of imprisonment might be added. Under the new law, the defendant would be liable to a fine of ten times the value, which, in this case, would be \$1,400. He could not impose less than the full penalty under the old Ordinance—he understood that the prosecution did not press for imprisonment—the fine would, therefore, be \$500, and the cigarettes would be confiscated.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.
The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
September 29th, 9 a.m.
Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Visayas Islands, direction unknown.
September 29th, 12 noon.
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Southern Luzon moving N.N.W.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PROHIBITION HUMOUR.

THE "MULTIPLE SHAKE-DOWN" SYSTEM.

New York, September 29th.

Great amusement has been caused in anti-Prohibition circles by the evidence before the Grand Jury against the Chicago Police, accused of circumventing Prohibition.

It appears that the police confiscated liquor on arrival at Chicago, afterwards selling the same cheaply in a private capacity. Then uniformed police would again confiscate the liquor. This process was called "multiple shake-down," and was repeated half-a-dozen times, till the liquor was finally consigned in prison vans to rich public-houses.

In one instance, a pitched battle occurred between rival bands of the police for the possession of a car-load of Kentucky whisky.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

COMING TO CHINA.

Melbourne, September 29th.

Lord Northcliffe's visit to Australia is nearing its end. He sails for the East on Saturday.

GOLF CHAMPION'S DEFEAT.

Inwood, September 29th.

At Long Island, Sarazen defeated Hutchinson, the holder of the British Open Golf and the United States Professional Golf Championships, by 8 and 7.

ARBuckle CASE.

"NOT GUILTY OF RAPE."

San Francisco, September 29th.

The Judge was of the opinion that Arbuckle was not guilty of rape.

The District Attorney moved for the release of Arbuckle on his own recognizances, owing to the fact that he was already under the five thousand dollars bail fixed by a superior Court on the first charge of manslaughter.

EARLIER CABLES.

JUDGE'S HINT AS TO NEED OF MORE EVIDENCE.

San Francisco, September 29th.

The case for the prosecution against Arbuckle closed at the police-court yesterday. The Judge warned the District Attorney that he was risking the danger of dismissal of the charge by failure to produce more proof, but he rejected the request of the defence that the charge be dismissed.

CHARGED REDUCED TO MANSLAUGHTER.

LATER.

The Judge has decided that the evidence against Arbuckle does not warrant a charge of murder. Arbuckle will be tried for manslaughter.

PARIS STOREHOUSE ABLAZE.

COSTLY SILKS DESTROYED.

Paris, September 29th.

A giant fire broke out in the upper part of the new buildings of the Printemps storehouse, which was over-run by furious flames. The facade on the Haussmann Boulevard has fallen down. The damage is considerable.

LATER.

The new block of the Printemps building, a magnificent structure of five storeys covering three acres, has been gutted. The old block was threatened owing to the wind blowing the flames across the narrow street between the buildings, and was only saved by the great exertions of the firemen, and the fact that the fire started early in the morning before the arrival of the five thousand employees prevented serious loss of life. So far the only casualties are two firemen injured. The damage must be enormous, possibly millions of francs. Furs, tapestry, and silks of fabulous cost were destroyed.

The entire Fire Brigade of Paris is fighting an appalling fire at the Grands Magasins du Printemps, Boulevard Haussmann, which is attributed to a short-circuit. It started in the kitchen at the top of the building and rapidly spread to the entire building, the front of which collapsed, portions of the burning edifice falling into the adjoining buildings. Puckers and carmen endeavoured to save the goods, particularly the valuable carpets, by throwing them out of the windows. The burning block was recently opened, and a giant crane still standing above it menaced the firemen, who have withdrawn from the narrow gap between the new and old blocks as the falling facade is filling the street with huge masses of blazing debris.

DEATH OF GERMAN COMPOSER.

Berlin, September 29th.

The death has occurred of Humperdinck, the composer of "Hansel and Gretel."

LATEST CABLES.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

M. CHICHERIN DENIES EXECUTION STORY.

CHRISTIANIA, September 29th.

M. Chicherin has telegraphed to Dr. Naasen denying the story of the execution of four members of the recently disbanded All-Russian Relief Committee.

EARLIER CABLES.

APPEAL TO PRIVATE ORGANISATIONS.

GENEVA, September 29th.

The League of Nations considered the Russian famine and the Swiss delegate, M. Natta, submitted to the committee a report showing that Russia's situation was very serious and that relief was urgently needed. The committee decided to appeal to private organizations and to ask for all nations support in every form.

FRENCH AID TO RUSSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 29th.

A delegation of the Russian National Commission waited on General Pella, the French High Commissioner, to express their thanks for the help granted by France to 130,000 Russian refugees, who are now mostly settled in various countries and are able to support themselves.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BRITISH DELEGATES DIFFER.

GENEVA, September 29th.

The resolution adopted by Committee VI asked that a military commission submit to the Council a draft treaty or some other definite plan of reduction of armaments for presentation to the next Assembly, and that the order to enable the commission to accomplish its task the Council be asked to reinforce the commission.

The debate preceding the adoption of the resolution brought Great Britain's representative, Mr. Fisher, and Lord Robert Cecil into opposition. Mr. Fisher declared that Great Britain was most anxious for a reduction of armaments, but could not produce general disarmament. He said that the world was too disturbed to permit of any definite plan, and asked how it was possible to draft a proposal for disarmament without the United States and Russia. Mr. Fisher asked Lord Robert to withdraw his proposal till next year.

The French delegate, M. Reynald, supported Mr. Fisher, declaring that consideration of Lord Robert Cecil's resolution was at present impossible. Signor Schanzer (Italy) tried to reconcile the heated speakers.

Lord Robert Cecil said that he might reach an agreement with Signor Schanzer, but not with Mr. Fisher and M. Reynald, who wanted nothing done. This was a matter vital to the League, which would be judged on such an issue, not on questions like Albania, Silesia or Armenia.

Eventually a joint resolution of Lord Robert and Signor Schanzer was carried by 22 votes to nil. There were many abstentions. The result was cheered and Lord Robert received numerous congratulations.

RECOMMENDATION TO NEWLY ADMITTED STATES.

GENEVA, September 29th.

Committee III, of the League of Nations, on the motion of Lord Robert Cecil, decided to recommend the nations recently admitted to the League not to increase their military and naval expenditure for two years.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS RUSSIAN FAMINE.

Committee VI adopted a report presented by M. Motta to the effect that if the Governments fail to provide the necessary credits for the relief of the famine in Russia, the League would not be answerable for the consequences. M. Motta begged Lord Robert Cecil not to insist on the League approving Dr. Nansen's agreement with the Soviet. A hot debate ensued. Lord Robert Cecil moved an amendment urging that no reference be made to the Brussels conference which is also discussing famine relief, saying that the League should act on its own account.

Dr. Nansen declared that even if the League is unwilling to take responsibility for relief, he would continue his efforts. He thought that the League was better qualified to act than the Brussels conference.

Lord Robert Cecil's amendment was defeated.

BOLIVIAN DISPUTE.

ATTITUDE OF CHILI.

GENEVA, September 29th.

The incident between Chili and Bolivia has been settled by the Assembly of the League.

The Bolivian delegation withdrew under reserve their request for revision of the treaty between the two countries. The Chilean delegate said his Government was prepared to enter into conversations with Bolivia with a view to a settlement of grievances.

UNDERWRITING CEYLON LOAN.

LONDON, September 29th.

It is understood that underwriting is in progress in respect of a £3,000,000 Ceylon 6 per cent. loan, at the price of 97.

NEW TCHECO-SLOVAKIAN MINISTRY.

PRAGUE, September 29th.

In the Tchecho-Slovakian new Cabinet, M. Bones has assumed the Premiership and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

THE ECONOMIC PENALTIES.

GERMAN MINISTER SAYS WORLD WOULD SUFFER.

MUNICH, September 29th.

A feature of to-day's proceedings at the congress of the Imperial Association of German Trade was a remarkable speech by Dr. Rathenau, who declared that complete fulfilment of the terms of the ultimatum will hit the world economically more severely than Germany. The more Germany must work, the more others must cease working. He advocated going to the limit of their capacity regarding reparation.

REMOVING ECONOMIC SANCTIONS.

PARIS, September 29th.

Germany having accepted the conditions regarding the establishment of the inter-Allied control of the Rhine frontier after the raising of the economic sanctions, M. Briand has informed the German Ambassador that the sanctions will be raised on the 30th inst.

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST BOYCOTT.

BERLIN, September 29th.

The newspapers print the text of a French note requesting Germany to end the French boycott movement, which the Note declares began in February at Bremen and extended to Hamburg, where it received the support of the Hansa League and Chambers of Commerce, and was thence propagated by technical publications and political organs. The Note instances the Bavarian railway authorities threatening to close down the restaurants selling Entente goods.

CANADIAN ELECTION.

PREMIER SUPPORTS MODERATE PROTECTION.

PORTLAND LA PRIMAIE, Sept. 29th.

Mr. Meighen, opening the election campaign, urged a protective tariff to safeguard Canada's industries against world-wide competition. He did not believe in a high protective tariff, which would be unfair to the West. He proposed that a voluntary pool of the principal grains be handled by a Government board.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER.

GENERAL ELECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MELBOURNE, September 29th.

Mr. Hughes was given an enthusiastic welcome on his return. Interviewed in regard to the possibility of Australia being unofficially represented at the Washington Conference, he shook his head and said that it would be like a man presenting himself at the gates of Heaven without a ticket of admission. He said that Europe hoped the Conference would be successfully held but it was too early to talk of what was likely to happen. America was very much a novice in international diplomacy, and there might be many surprises awaiting American statesmen when the conference met.

Mr. Hughes declared that a British general election was inevitable soon, with the Irish question as a factor, because the people must be consulted, whether the Government's offer was accepted or rejected.

TRANSFER OF ADEN.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF STATES PROTEST.

LONDON, September 29th.

The Indian Council of State has carried a motion protesting against the proposed transfer of Aden to the Colonial Office. The only non-official member supporting the transfer—namely, the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—urged that the transfer would benefit trade and commerce, with the result that Aden would grow in importance, like Singapore. The Foreign Secretary said that the Government's attitude of benevolent neutrality towards the transfer was largely due to the growing expenditure on Aden.

The Manchester Guardian says that Mr. Churchill has several plans for the development of Aden. It is hoped to extend the protectorate to the Bahrain Islands, thus linking up with Basra and the Persian Gulf. Mr. Churchill intends to amalgamate the administration of Aden and Somaliland.

MARK DECLINE.

ATTRIBUTED TO INDUSTRIALISTS' OPERATIONS.

BERLIN, September 29th.

The rapid decline in the value of the mark is anxiously commented upon by the newspapers, which agree in describing it as catastrophic. It is attributed to speculative excesses by unpatriotic industrialists anxious to acquire foreign exchange to cover purchases of raw material.

COLLAPSE OF THE KRONEN.

VIENNA, September 29th.

Rumours of difficulties connected with the grant of foreign credits have caused a further collapse of the kronen, which is now quoted at 24 to the penny.

PROBLEM OF AUSTRIA'S RECONSTRUCTION.

GENEVA, September 29th.

In the Assembly's debate during the committee's report respecting the economic and financial situation of the world, Mr. Baifour said there was no more pressing problem than that of Austria. The Powers were striving to bring her back to normal conditions. He appealed to Austria's neighbours to assist in reconstruction.

THE BELGIAN AERODROME FIRE.

BRUSSELS, September 29th.

Seven aeroplanes, including two Goliaths, were destroyed by fire at the Evero aerodrome, as the result of an accident.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[REUTERS' AGENCY.]

CHINESE STUDENTS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, September 29th.

A Paris telegram states that the Mayor of Lyons has arrived in Paris. He will endeavour to arrange with the Consul d'Orsay and the Chinese Embassy the question of the precarious situation of Chinese students owing to the industrial depression. It appears that three hundred to four hundred Chinese students from French industrial centres have already arrived in Lyons claiming assistance from the Lyons Franco-Chinese Institute.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

LONDON, September 29th.

Arrangements for the Prince of Wales' visit to Japan are at present being discussed with the Japanese Government. It is anticipated that the Prince will arrive in Japan during the second week of April.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

JAPAN SELECTS HER DELEGATES.

WASHINGTON, September 29th.

Japan has chosen her Ambassador here (Baron Shidehara), the President of the Upper House (Prince Tokugawa), and the Minister of Marine (Baron Kato) as delegates to the Washington Conference.

U.S. DELEGATES TO BEGIN THEIR CONSULTATIONS.

WASHINGTON, September 29th.

Senator Root will arrive here next week, when the disarmament conference delegates are expected to begin consultations.

THE GERMAN STATES.

BAVARIA APPROVES AGREEMENT WITH BERLIN.

MUNICH, September 29th.

The Bavarian Diet has approved the agreements concluded by representatives of the Bavarian and Imperial Governments while the tension between the two Governments has been removed.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

PARIS, September 29th.

The international conference on weights and measures opened with the Commerce Minister, M. Dior, as chairman. Twenty-five nations are represented, notably Japan, Siam, and the United States.

U.S. RAILWAY.

WASHINGTON, September 29th.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission announces that plans will be advanced for grouping the major railroads of the United States into nineteen systems.

THE OPPAU DISASTER.

BERLIN, September 29th.

It is semi-officially stated that 75 are identified. Relatives report that there are 180 missing.

CHINA'S FUTURE.

Mr. B. Lenox Simpson, Adviser to the Chinese Government, gave an address on 29th August to the Chinese Students' Conference at Swanwick, Derbyshire.

Speaking of the unsettled state of China, he said:—It is my belief that in the course of the next year or two the true solution will suddenly occur to every one, which is that something closely resembling British Dominion Home Rule is needed in a country of such vast size as China, and that the central capital should be no more than a national clearing-house for business of a specified nature. I have important recommendations to make when I return to China. It must never be forgotten, that England for eighty years has been the premier power in the Far East, and that if she wishes to retain that proud position commercially and industrially she must unite her policy so far as possible with China's policy. In the long run the vast mass of the Chinese people, their capacity for work and their supplies of raw materials will exercise a preponderant influence politically on the Pacific and decide the problems of Eastern Asia in a sense different from what one school of thought has propagated during the past decade.

It is not generally known that that great and tragic figure, the late Lord Kitchener, when he visited Peking twelve years ago offered in writing to reform the Chinese army and make it able to meet any foe within the space of two years. He was a good judge, and, never spoke lightly. To-day it is peace, not war, that the world must have—universal peace is our common ideal. Yet, nevertheless, it should not be banished from our minds that China is a strong and virile nation in every sense of the word, and that her value as a friend and ally extends to every field of human activity, and must increase from year to year.

THE CHEFOO-WEIHSIEN RAILWAY PROJECT.

The Chefoo-Weihsien roadbed construction commenced on January 1st, 1920, and will be completed; it is expected, by the end of this month. The famine sufferers employed on the line total 3,600 and \$865,000 from the famine relief funds has been appropriated. The line will start from Linmen, Weihsien, passing through Changi, Yehsien, Hwanghsien, Tingchowin and Fushan to Chefoo, a total length of 630 li. According to present arrangements, there will be 21 stations along the route, namely, three first class stations, at Weihsien, Lungkow, and Chefoo, three second class, six third class, three fourth class, and six fifth class. For the erection of stations and the purchase of cars an additional amount of \$300,000 or \$350,000 is to be spent.

PREMIER ON THE FOREIGN SITUATION.

THE RUSSIAN SPECTRE.

Mr. Asquith described the Prime Minister's narrative and explanation of what had been done at the recent meeting of the Supreme Council in Paris as "the most satisfactory statement" since the Armistice.

He had little fault to find with it, or with the part played by the British Government.

Silesia, the Sanctions, Asia Minor, the Russian famine—these were the Prime Minister's themes, and of the four the last was perhaps the most vivid. After yesterday's (August 16th) speech there can be no doubt of the magnitude of the catastrophe which has befallen the whole basin of the Volga, or the magnitude of the pestilence which is almost bound to follow. Mr. Lloyd George summarised an agonising report from the British Consulate in Moscow, who said that thirty-five millions of people are in the grip of starvation, and gave a lurid picture of moving swarms of wretched, half-starved, shivering, and almost naked children. But how to help them is a problem of unexampled difficulty. Apparently, there is food in the surrounding districts, but the peasants refuse to part with it except for goods and stores. Russian paper money being quite worthless. There is hardly any transport; the avenues of approach are few, and would soon be choked. The scheme of the Supreme Council is to set up an International Commission and to organise, as soon as possible, an exchange of commodities, so that useful goods may be sent out to Russia which will persuade the peasants who have spare corn to part with it and send it in to the starving areas.

But before the business world will send commodities to Russia it will require guarantees of the Soviet Government's good faith, and the Prime Minister urged the Moscow Government to restore confidence by recognising the pre-war debts of Russia.

He did not urge this as part of a bargain—to bargain, he said, would be "diabolical" when millions were perishing—he urged it simply as the shortest road to relief. The answer rests with the Soviet Government, who have reduced Russia to absolute economic breakdown. The Prime Minister dealt very chivalrously with these people. He showed all inquiry as to the extent to which they are responsible for the worst features of the famine, and merely said that at Paris he had talked politics in respect of Russia, but that the thought of all had been to help. They saw that they must co-operate with the Russian Government, and their sole stipulation was that those who provided the relief should control its administration. Great Britain's three representatives on the Commission are to be the Minister for Overseas Trade, Sir John Hewitt, an Anglo-Indian with unrivalled experience of famine relief work; and Mr. Wardrop, for many years British Consul in Moscow. The Prime Minister spoke admirably on this theme, and moved the House to pity. But one could feel throughout this passage that only compassion for the starving and dread of the coming pestilence checked the expression of angry contempt for those who had brought Russia to such a horrible plight that one Russian district will not send food to another which is starving except for value received.

THE PROBLEM OF SILESIA.

The story of the long deadlock over Upper Silesia was recounted in considerable detail. Mr. Lloyd George chose his words very carefully, and said nothing which might wound susceptibilities of the French. He attributed the different interpretation of the facts about Upper Silesia to their continual preoccupation about their own security. That idea was always in their minds, and had made it impossible for the Allies to reach unanimity. The British Government looked only at the facts as revealed by the plebiscite; the French Government thought that by denuding Germany of Silesia's coal and iron mines they would increase the security of France.

So in the end the matter had been referred to the Council of the League of Nations, who were free to decide the matter either:—
(1) By a Commission of Jurists, or
(2) By referring it to an arbitrator.

The whole question, he observed, goes to the League, and not part of it, and it goes quite unprejudiced by the various compromises which were put forward on one side or the other. The parties will appear and plead, and whatever the judgment may be it will be accepted and the Allies, who are pledged to accept the League, cannot go back on their word. The British Prime Minister spoke cheerfully on this head, and he answered by anticipation those who might ask why the problem had not been referred to the League of Nations at first. Because, he said, the Allies were not ready for the suggestion till all else had been tried and failed. A good enough reason. Moreover, the League could not have dealt with the Korfanty episode, having no armed forces at its disposal. As it is, if any further reinforcements are found necessary in Upper Silesia, Great Britain will do her share in what is required.

The Sanctions imposed upon Germany at the Conference of London are to be modified. The irksome Customs barriers on the Rhine are to be removed; arrangements are to be made for reducing the cost of the troops of occupation which Germany has to bear. All this is brought down to the narrowest limit. Mr. Lloyd George expressed his sympathy with the nervousness of France as to her security, but in rather an elaborate passage, he sought to convince her that her real security lies in the effective disarmament of Germany, in the German people's realisation of the ruin in which war has involved their country, and in the knowledge that the world have no armed forces to bring down the whole world upon him, and that initial success only aggravates the eventual collapse. The argument here was a shade rhetorical.

A WARNING TO GREECE.

The fourth theme was Asia Minor. Here Mr. Lloyd George gave a brief review of the events which led, first to the Treaty of Sèvres, and then to the rejection of the Allies' advice by Greeks and Kemalists alike. What, then, were the results? (Continued at foot of next column.)

INTERPORT AQUATIC FESTIVAL.

SHANGHAI COMPETITOR WINS EXCITING RACE.

The 220 yards interport race was event of the afternoon at the Aquatic Festival, yesterday. Indeed, it may be said to be the event of the meeting, for more thrilling and hotly contested it is seldom seen.

After a pause, tense anticipation, four competitors emerged from the dressing rooms; Johnstone (Hongkong) on the right, Brodie (Shanghai) next, Laing (Hongkong) next, and Siemsen (Shanghai) fourth. They made an excellent start and swam the length neck to neck. Brodie began to drop behind a little thereafter; he went to lose little or nothing in traversing the length of the bath and the reference that he was less handy in turning to the others. Excitement grew more tense as the race proceeded. Johnstone, Siemsen and Laing still touched the ends of the bath practically together at the completion of each length. The last length was a desperate struggle across the bath and lowered after eight round had been completed. Siemsen and Johnstone were slightly ahead. Laing but which would win was still open question. There was not more than a foot or so between them within the yards of the finishing line. Siemsen put his hand on the rope first; Johnstone finished the stroke he was doing and his hand grasped the rope. There was one-and-a-half second between them. The winner's time was 2min. 40secs.

THE 100 YARD RACE.

Hongkong had this evening very much their own way. MacCabe was the best of the Shanghai competitors but his first two tries were "wash out," he finished at right angles to his course. The attempt was a plunge of 57 feet 4 inches.

RESULTS.

The following were the results:—
Two LENGTHS HANDICAP (members).—Heat winners: J. R. Soares, J. Ramsay, G. A. V. Hall and W. Gerrard. Boys' High Dive (14 years and under).—W. G. Urquhart (88 pts.); 2. A. May (82 pts.).

Two LENGTHS HANDICAP (Ladies).—Miss E. Jennings; 2. Miss Ruby Young. Time: 4.5secs.

220 YARDS INTERPORT.—1. E. A. Siemsen; 2. J. B. Johnstone. Time: 2min. 40secs. and 2min. 41.5secs.

Two LENGTHS HANDICAP (Girls, 14 and under).—1. E. Bliss; 2. R. Chu. Time: 43.2secs.

LONG PLUNGE, INTERPORT.—1. M. A. Souza; 2. L. C. R. Souza. Distance: 68ft. 10ins. and 68ft. 4ins.

Two LENGTHS HANDICAP (members). Heat winners: J. B. Ramsay, F. M. G. S. H. Garrod, J. Watson, G. A. V. H. and W. Gerrard.

Two LENGTHS SCRAMBLE (Boys, under 14).—L. R. Pereira; 2. H. Watson. Time: 38.3secs.

Two LENGTHS TEAM RACE (Hong, Club Units and Corps).—1. Lusitano (Test Ribeiro, Soares, Monteiro, Botell Noronha and Pereira); 2. V.R.C. (Test Jack, Laing, Ramsay, Buschaert, Logan and E. Bailton. Time: 2min. 6secs.)

WATER POLO (Blue v. White).—Draw 2 all.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF NEW GUINEA.

The mandate for Australian administration of former German New Guinea was received by the Commonwealth Government early in March last. Its terms followed closely the main provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The Commonwealth Government, Australia immediately proceeded with task of organising civil Government. The territory as an integral part of the Commonwealth. Administrators were carefully selected, and ordinances were prepared, generous regard being given cardinal principles of the mandate which aim at promoting to the utmost material and moral well-being and actual progress of the natives.

On March 28, 1921 civil government of the mandated territory of New Guinea was inaugurated, a set of ordinances having been passed and gazetted by Federal Executive of the Commonwealth.

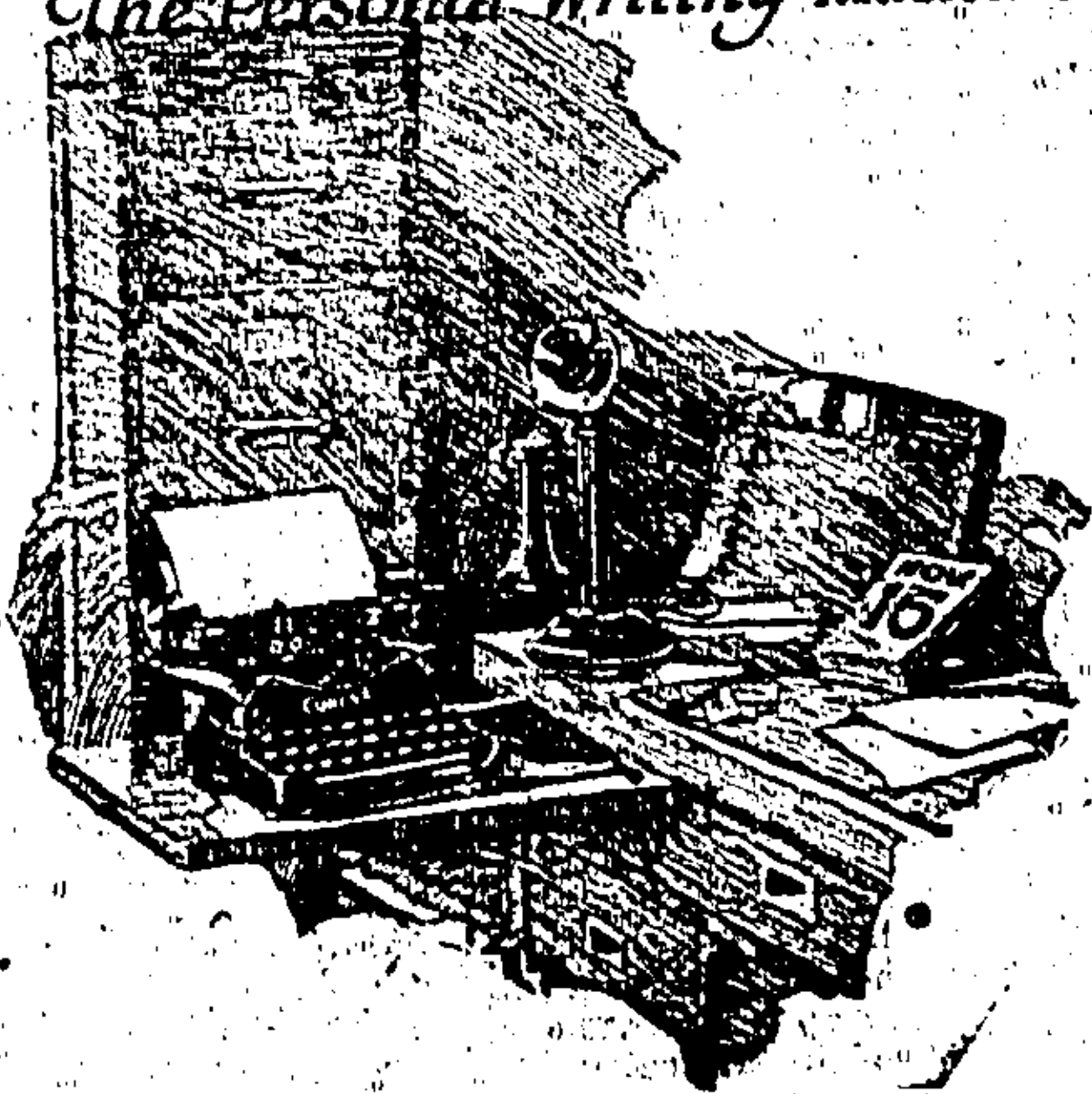
In a word the first of the series of ordinances settles the death of German rule in the territory. It provides for the cessation of all German laws in New Guinea, and the adoption of certain laws of England, the Commonwealth, Queensland and Papua as laws of the territory. Special provision is made to the protection to be afforded to the interests of the possessions of the natives and to the continuance of tribal institutions, customs and usages.

Another ordinance provides for establishment of Courts of Law, District Courts, under the presidency of district officers, are given certain limited jurisdiction, which is defined in detail. Right of appeal from such Court to Central Court of Judges is provided. The penalty for supplying natives with firearms, ammunition, intoxicating liquor or opium is fixed at £200 or imprisonment for two years.

The Allies to do. The choice was either to put compulsion on both—but how do it and by whom? Since no Power would and an army to chase Kemal among mountains—or to leave them to fight out. The Allies, being clearly impotent to do anything else, chose the latter alternative, and the Prime Minister drew consolation from the fact that both Greeks and Turks would be better to deal with when they had hammered each other to a certain extent and had obtained auster lessons of their true capacity. "The one merit of war," he said, "is that it teaches a respect for facts. Kemal has already been undeceived as the value of his early and easy

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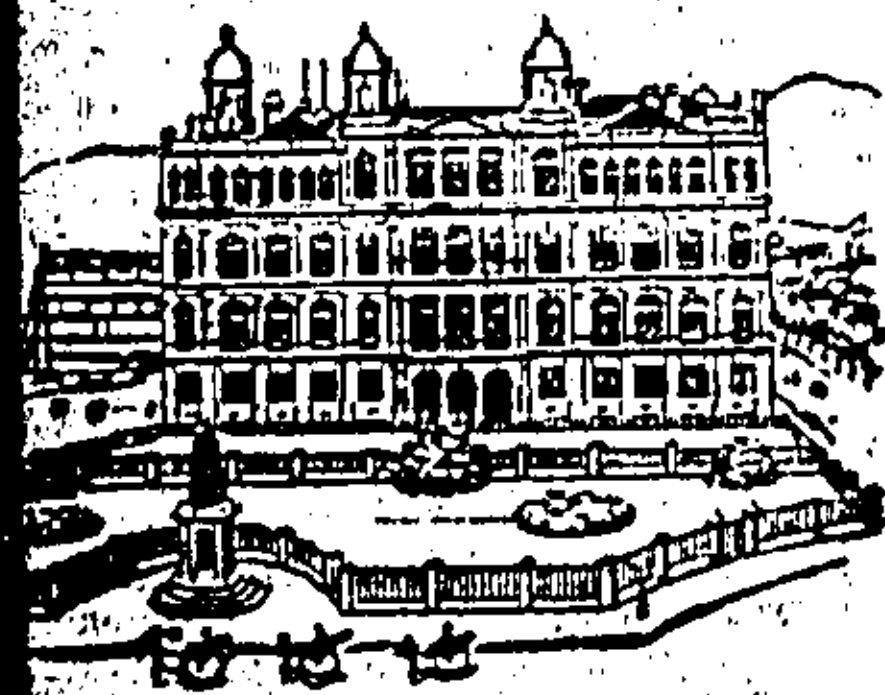
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THE WAR PRISONERS IN SIBERIA.

"ONE OF THE WAR'S MOST GHASTLY EPISODES."

Perhaps nothing more ghastly occurred during the late war than the fate which the war prisoners suffered who were transported to Siberia. The *Japan Chronicle* publishes a letter from a Dr. Kerner, a Hungarian who held a responsible position in Budapest before the war and was taken prisoner and sent to Siberia soon after the war broke out. Dr. Kerner has sent to our contemporary an elaborate statistical table, present in an appalling record which is summarised as follows:—The number of prisoners taken by the Russian armies up to the end of 1917 amounted approximately to 2,400,000 men. Of these 2,000,000 were Austro-Hungarians, 200,000 Germans, 200,000 Turks, and 6,000 Bulgarians. Of the Austro-Hungarians captured 70,000 were officers, of the Germans 2,500, of the Turks 2,000, and of the Bulgarians 50. Up to the end of 1917 no less than 128,000 of the Turks died in prison or 80 per cent. of the total. Of Germans there died 50,000, of Austrians 112,500, of Hungarians 90,000, of Jews, Armenians, and Persians 186,500, of Slavs, Czechs, Poles, Serbs, etc., 183,538, of Bulgaro-Rumanians 38,000. "When the February Revolution took place in Russia, a large number of the prisoners escaped and returned home during the subsequent months, leaving in the concentration camps in May 1918, 34,000 Germans, 67,500 Austrians, 17,000 Hungarians, 17,000 Jews, Armenians, etc. (Turkish by nationality), 253,903 Slavs, 55,000 Bulgaro-Rumanians, and 1,000 Bulgarians. This number was diminished by those who entered the Red Guards, comprising among others 2,500 Germans, 4,000 Austrians, 5,000 Hungarians. A considerable number—about 451,000—joined the Czech, Polish and other armies after May, 1918. Since the beginning of 1919 about 100,000 have been repatriated by the German, Austro-Hungarian, and Red Cross Missions, leaving in Siberia 94,000 Germans, 9,000 Austrians, 9,000 Hungarians, and 11,500 Jews, Armenians, Slavs, Rumanians, etc. This makes a total of 51,000. More than 40,000 of the total number of prisoners have perished since 1917 or their whereabouts is unknown and no trace can be discovered of them.

It must be admitted, says the *Japan Chronicle*, that this is an appalling record. There has been nothing like it in any previous war, and it is not surprising that in presenting these figures Dr. Kerner should express himself with bitterness at the indifference shown by the Allies, who devoted enormous sums of money to such undertakings as those of Kolchak, Denikin, and Wrangel for freeing Russia from the menace of Bolshevism, but were unable to find the necessary expenditure for the repatriation of prisoners of war. How many people are aware that there are still 50,000 war prisoners in Siberia? According to a telegram from Geneva it is stated that more than 40,000 Hungarian prisoners have been repatriated during 1920-21 by the Red Cross International Committee. From the statistical table sent us by Dr. Kerner, however, it appears that the number of Austro-Hungarian prisoners repatriated since 1919 is only 23,000. It is promised in the telegram that those still in Russia and Siberia wishing to return will be repatriated before the winter. We know of no steps that are being taken with that object. But the dispatch admits that "a very large number of the prisoners belonging to the ancient Empire of Austria-Hungary has died from privation and epidemics," though "the exact figures are not yet known." It is safe to say that the exact figures will never be known. They run into hundreds of thousands. The whole business is one of the most ghastly episodes of the war. Some of these men were captured in 1914 and after a more or less brief stay in European Russia, they were sent to Siberia, where they were herded into concentration camps, insufficiently supplied with food and clothing, and subjected to the control of heartless Tsarist military officers, who by wholesale corruption amassed wealth, upon which they are to-day living in Shanghai, New York, London, and Paris, busily propagating tales about Bolshevism. Many of these prisoners were educated men, brought up in comfort. Their plight in the circumstances as you are aware, was one of without bringing relief may be in some measure imagined, but the terrible reality can never be conceived. Many went insane, many more died after shocking suffering, the remainder dragged on a miserable existence in the hope that some day the war would end and they would be repatriated. The war ended, but only in name. It was considered necessary by the Allies to crush Bolshevism in Russia, and the instrument chosen for this work in Siberia was Kolchak, under whom, as is testified by Mr. Sydney C. Granger, son of General Graves of the American Expeditionary Force, almost unbelievable atrocities were committed. The arrival of the Japanese and their activities made things worse. At last some endeavour was made to repatriate the prisoners, but it was miserably inadequate owing to want of means. There still remain according to our correspondent, some 50,000 war prisoners in Siberia who have before them all the horrors of another winter.

WHEN A MAN'S FORTY.

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[563]

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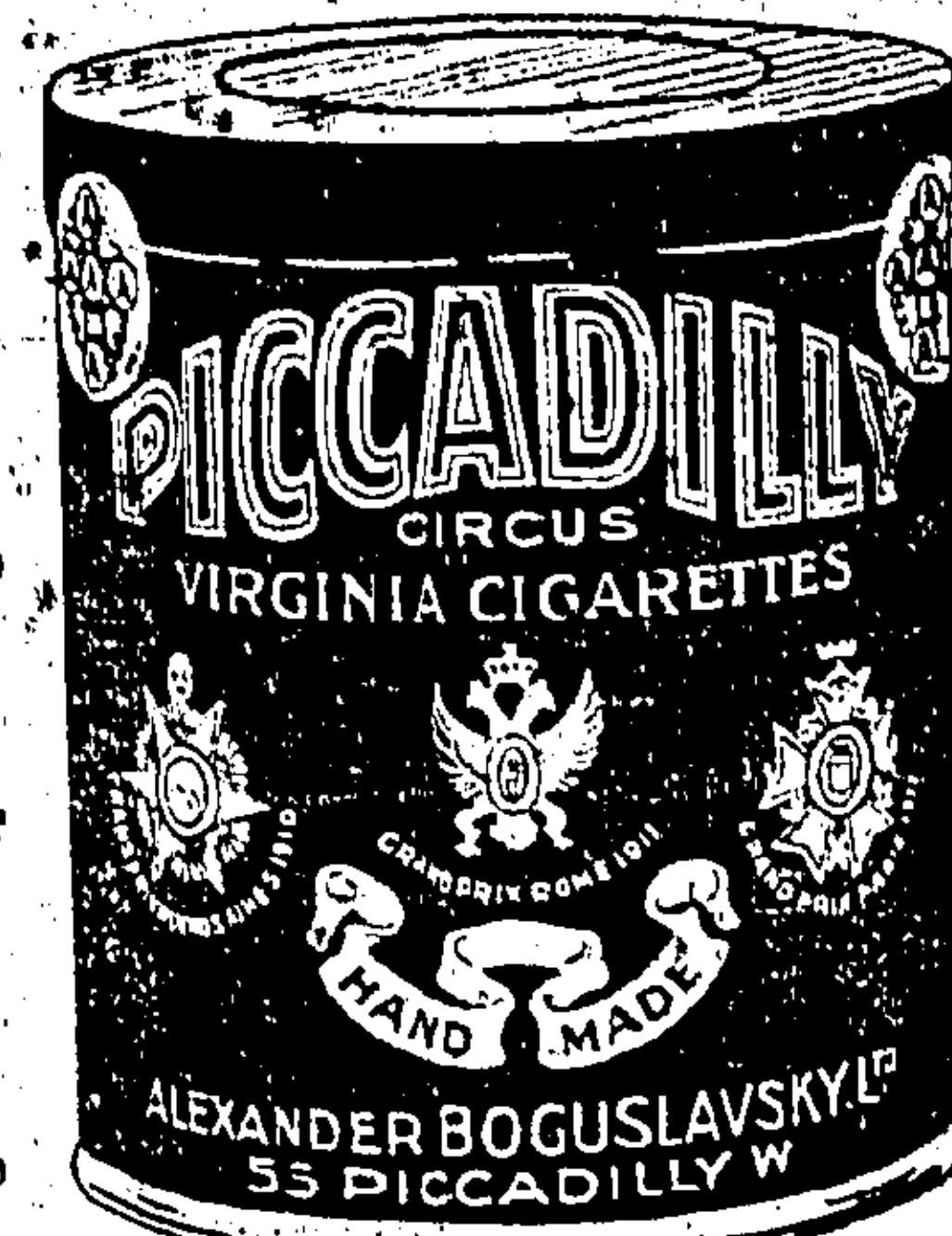
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd Oct., 1921, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 3rd Oct., 1921, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, September 28th, 1921. [1801]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd Oct., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, when they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers.

Hongkong, September 28th, 1921. [1807]

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD. COPENHAGEN.

THE Motorship

"MALAYA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd Oct., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd Oct., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 6th Oct. or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, September 27th, 1921. [1808]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ATSUTA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by 5th Oct., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, September 28th, 1921. [1514]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SARDINIA"

Arrived Hongkong on Sept. 28th, 1921.

FROM ANTWERP—LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 28th, 1921. [1513]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

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FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.

KATOEI MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 30th Sept., at 5 p.m.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

HO MARU ... Friday, 28th Oct., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd October.

MATSUYE MARU ... End of November.

LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW via MARSHALLS.

LISBON MARU ... Monday, 3rd Oct.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Beginning of December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Iland, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 20th Oct.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

RANGOON MARU ... End of Oct.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

KAWACHI MARU ... Middle of November

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

TATSUNO MARU ... Friday, 3rd Sept.

AKITA MARU ... Monday, 17th Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

KENTEN MARU ... Sunday, 8th Oct.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAMAKURA MARU (calling Nagasaki) ... Wednesday, 12th Oct.

KIRIN MARU (omitting Shanghai) ... Wednesday, 13th Oct.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct. at 11 a.m.

SAGA MARU ... Friday, 28th Oct. at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**
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FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy.

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 13th Oct.

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Tel. No. 140.

LIFE IN AN ASYLUM.

A DOCTOR'S DISCLOSURES.

During the shortage of medical men occasioned by the war, Mr. Montagu Lomax, M.R.C.S., a retired general practitioner, volunteered for the post of assistant medical officer in a county lunatic asylum. He served for two months in one such institution, and for nearly two years in another, and the assertions which he makes in "The Experience of an Asylum Doctor" can only be described as amazing. The book is a grave indictment of our whole system of treatment of the most unfortunate and unhappy section of the population, an indictment of many counts which the public conscience could hardly allow to stand unanswered. Here, summarised under the heading of "Things I saw," are some of them:—

Thousands of so-called pauper lunatics on both the male and female side crowded together in vast barrack-like constructions with no attempt at classification or segregation.

Early mental cases, epileptics, general paralytics, suicidal and homicidal maniacs, imbeciles and idiots, melancholics, chronic dementals, lunatics of every grade and type, indiscriminately congregated in comfortable, badly constructed, unhygienic, and totally unsuitable buildings.

Unhappy inmates confined at times for weeks together in pitch-dark, ill-smelling, mostly unheated, and locked-up cells. Lunatics exercising in what were practically prison yards, insufficiently clad, in casual convict garb, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and subjected to a rigid and callous discipline. Lunatics fed on ill-selected, innutritious, dirtily served, and badly cooked food.

Suffering and death from various physical diseases, contributed to, if not actually caused by, the conditions of asylum life. Inadequately treated, and often, as in surgical cases, not treated at all. Patients systematically purged, and drugged as an added means of punishment and restraint.

Ex-Servicemen placed in asylums who should never have been put there, and other cases detained for years, who were fit for liberty.

Superintendents whose time was taken up with office work, who never make any effort to organise and develop systematic methods of cure, and whose chief object seemed to be to keep in with their visiting committees.

Commissioners making their annual inspection, and, with numerous administrative evils staring them in the face, apparently seeing nothing, and so ordering their reports that the general public was unaware that these evils existed.

Visiting committees who seldom or never visited, at least in any systematic or thoroughgoing manner, and whose chief function seemed to consist in selecting a monthly dinner at the asylum's expense.

The list is a distressing one, and the shocked reader gathers little comfort from the reflection that Dr. Lomax may have been particularly unfortunate in the two institutions (said to be of the largest in the country) in which he served. Indeed, the book is calculated to leave the impression that what is happening in two may, in greater or less degree, be happening in all, for it is the system in general which is attacked.

The reform of asylum administration and lunacy legislation has made little progress in this country, says Dr. Lomax, because the public are ignorant of the reasons for its necessity, although for a long time past those concerned in asylum administration have admitted and deplored that necessity. Our asylums detain, but they do not cure; or, if they cure, it is only by accident and despite the system; and the root evil of that system, according to Dr. Lomax, is the fact that the medical head of the institution is also the executive chief.

With the vast amount of work which the administrative side of his office throws upon him, the medical superintendent is a medical superintendent only in name, and the result upon the medical efficiency of the asylum is disastrous. And an almost equally responsible factor is the inadequacy of the staffs, both of doctors and attendants.

"BEHIND THE TABLE."

Dr. Lomax says there is no inherent necessity for the evils he describes; they spring largely from the fact that it seems not to have entered the official mind that lunatic asylums should exist not merely for the safe and humane detention, but also for the remedial treatment, and, if possible, cure of insane persons. There was applied a gospel of cheapness which meant that he had to get the most out of the least. His own charge a number of times was doubled or tripled when his colleague was of duty. And upon the paucity of attendants is laid the blame for such things as the "behind the table" treatment. "Being put behind the table" means that a patient's freedom of movement is absolutely curtailed; he is not allowed to walk about or mix with the other patients, but must sit behind the table and against the wall, where he can be more closely watched, and restrained if necessary. This method has, says the author, been in use for years, and he characterises it as "an inhuman device to save the attendants trouble," which would be unnecessary if there were sufficient of them, or were the patients properly graded or classified.

Let the reader try to picture the scene. Here, perhaps, are a dozen or more of the worst cases in the ward. Behind the table they sit all day with their backs to the wall. In front of them is an attendant always on duty. They have no amusement, no exercise, no employment. Not even for meals do they change their places or surroundings. The speech of these patients is often obscene and blasphemous, their habits quarrelsome and filthy, their persons dirty and malodorous. ... Bestialised, apathetic, malicious, greedy, malevolent—often quarrelling ferociously with each other at meal times, snatching away each other's food or spitting into each other's plates—they sit all day in their miserable corner, at once the most damning indictment and the most degrading example of our 'humane' and scientific treatment of the pauper lunatic.

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TO SECRETARIES-OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In figures if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

It was into such awful company, in the author's experience, that new patients of certain types were admitted. Instead of to the reception ward, with the bright and cheerful surroundings and treatment necessary for their particular phase of the malady; but "detention and restraint," as cheap and effective as possible, was the keynote, and there was not sufficient staff. Not that the allegations are founded only on the inadequacy of personnel. Dr. Lomax condemns strongly the practices of clothing patients in what they regard as "prison attire"—nothing else, he says, to convince pauper lunatics and their friends that madness is regarded by the law and society as a crime and disgrace—and he lays to the charge of the custom of depriving them of their overcoats, combined with improper diet, the exceptionally high death-rate from tuberculosis. The most powerful drugs were, the author asserts, habitually used in both the asylums in which he served, with very little regard to their possibly serious effects.

"It is so much easier, and saves so much time, to prescribe a strong sedative or hypnotic to a noisy and restless patient, than to try to find out, and, if possible, to remove, the cause of this restlessness, and excitability. ... But troublesome cases are not only kept quiet. They are kept drugged, a very different thing." Asylum boots and shoes, asylum food, and the almost incredible inadequacy and bad condition of the surgical apparatus and facilities which he saw provided for use, Dr. Lomax deals with these and many other matters in close detail, and the reader who follows with sympathy his plea for better working conditions for both doctors and attendants is startled to come across such a sentence as this: "No wonder that many asylum doctors become disheartened and finally apathetic, that others take to drink and drugs, that a few commit suicide." Even if it is only to prove that the conditions described were to be found in but two asylums, the book calls for an official reply, and that reply should be made quickly.—Daily Tele-

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING" Th.	30th Sept. Noon
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" Fri.	30th Sept. 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"FOOSHING" Sun.	2nd Oct. D'light
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOYANG" Mon.	3rd Oct. Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LOKANG" Tue.	4th Oct. 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" Wed.	5th Oct. Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	"WAISHING" Wed.	5th Oct. Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG" Sat.	8th Oct. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Sumatra and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

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TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 8th Oct., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
S.S. "GLENKESHIRE"	20th Oct.
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	22nd Oct.
M.V. "GLENROYLE"	10th Nov.
M.V. "GLENOGLE"	20th Nov.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENAPP"	19th Oct.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "GLENKESHIRE"	3rd Nov.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	23rd Nov.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., Agents.

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 23 and 2696.

Cable Address
Kawakisa, Kobe.
Bentley's A.B.C. 5th Ed.
and Scott's Codes.
Telephone: Kankanshi
2644, 2692.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP . . . Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MAMATA ARI

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 2, Yamanashi, Kobe.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 29th.
Chongching, British str., 1,283 tons, Capt. T. Coft, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Haitan, British str., 1,333 tons, Capt. E. Jones, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Man Wing S.S. Co.

September 30th.
Chusan, British str., 1,333 tons, Capt. R. Lewis, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Poochow, British str., 1,223 tons, Capt. W. Tonkin, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Hawkeye State, American str., 3,303 tons, Capt. Chas Peterson, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.

Hinsang, British str., 1,885 tons, Capt. A. D. Kelman, from Sandakan, B.N.B., with timber and general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Kuehwa, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. J. De Wols, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Huach Kyn, Chinese str., 1,115 tons, Capt. T. Weibull, from Port Farsval, with lime stone.—Lapique.

Kaiyang, British str., 987 tons, Capt. J. D. Milne, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Kendal Castle, British str., 3,732 tons, Capt. L. A. McDonald, from New York via China, Keelung and Formosa, with a general cargo.—Doddwell & Co.

Luchan Maru, Japanese str., 1,517 tons, Capt. T. Takakawa, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Manji Maru, Japanese str., 2,149 tons, Capt. T. Yoshitaka, from Muke, with coal.—Mitsui & Co.

Peking Maru, Japanese str., 1,666 tons, Capt. T. Yoshida, from Canton, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Suiyang, British str., 1,564 tons, Capt. W. Sharron, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tungshing, British str., 1,173 tons, Capt. R. W. Bateman, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Wingsang, British str., 1,517 tons, Capt. F. Money, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

September 29th.
Arafura, for Yokohama.

Odareta, for Singapore.

Dervent, for Saigon.

Hydranga, for Swatow.

Katoku Maru, for Canton.

Luchan Maru, for Canton.

Myeghan Maru, for Hongkong.

Yamwah, for K. C. Wen.

Peking Maru, for Shanghai.

Shunshing, for K. C. Wen.

Suiyang, for Canton.

Tungshing, for Swatow.

Wingsang, for Canton.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ati Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 13th.

Antiochus (Blue Funnel line), due October 1st.

Bowen Castle (Doddwell-Castle Line), due end of November.

Dunera (P. & O.), due about October 4th.

Empress of Russia, due about October 6th.

Yamada Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 29th.

Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 27th.

Karnala (P. & O.), due October 10th.

Kirin Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 11th.

Nyasa (P. & O.), due October 28th.

Shimoda Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 13th.

Portia (B.I.), due October 26th.

Procy Castle (Doddwell-Castle line) due second half of October.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Freight and Passenger.

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU
 AMERICAN STEAMERS

SS. "GOLDEN STATE" ... Oct. 5th ... Oct. 27th

SS. "HOOSIER STATE" ... Nov. 19th ... Dec. 11th

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE,
 CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore,
 Calcutta, Ceylon, Bombay, Alexandria, Suez, Marseilles, Barcelona, the Cape, Baltimore,
 Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full particulars regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per a.s. *Kendal Castle*, on September 29th:—Mr. S. W. Ford.

Per a.s. *Wingsang*, on September 29th:—Mr. and Mrs. Underhill.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The a.s. *Thetis* (Blue Funnel line) left Shanghai on September 28th for Liverpool via Havre. The vessel is due here on October 1st, and will sail on October 3rd.

The R.M.S. *Monteagle* left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports and Shanghai on September 24th, and is due here on or about October 20th.

The P. & O. a.s. *Karnala* is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong on October 4th.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Kobe on September 28th, at 7 a.m. left at noon the same day, and was due at Nagasaki on September 29th, at 10 a.m.

The Pacific Mail a.s. *Golden State* left Manila on Wednesday, at 5 p.m., and is due at daylight to-day. It is expected that she will be despatched on Wednesday noon, October 5th.

The a.s. *Tyndareus* (Blue Funnel line) left Manila on September 29th for Hongkong, and is due here on October 1st.

The T.K.K. a.s. *Peria Maru* arrived at Yokohama on September 28th, and sails on September 30th, being due at Hongkong on October 9th.

A TYNE-BUILT TANK VESSEL FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The twin-screw motor tank vessel *Conde de Surraza*, built for the Philippine Tobacco Company by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., on the Tyne, recently underwent her trial, when a mean speed of 11.8 knots was attained.

The principal dimensions of the vessel, which is constructed on the Isherwood system, are:—Length, b.p., 370ft.; breadth moulded, 48ft. 3in.; depth moulded, 30ft.

The oil space is divided into seven compartments, and oil-tight bulkheads are carried through all compartments. Oil fuel is carried in the aft cross bunker, in a double-bottom tank under the machinery space, and also in the fore deep tank. The vessel is propelled by Armstrong-Sulzer Diesel engines. The main engines are of the inverted four-cylinder, direct-acting, reversible, single-acting, two-cycle type. Two Armstrong-Sulzer Diesel engines for driving generators of the latest Sulzer two-cycle controlled port-scavenging type are fitted. The engines are each direct coupled to a 70-kw. generator, which supplies the necessary current for driving the engine-room auxiliaries and the steering gear.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 29th, at 11.25.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.:—A typhoon or depression of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 13 deg. N. and Long. 137 deg. E., moving N.N.W.

September 29th, at 11.31.—Pressure has increased considerably at Vladivostok, and moderately at Weihaiwei. It has decreased slightly over the Philippines.

The Guam typhoon is moving N.E. Another has formed to the east of Southern Luzon. It appears to be moving N.N.W. Moderate monsoon may be expected along the Coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 98.60 inches against an average of 75.31 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

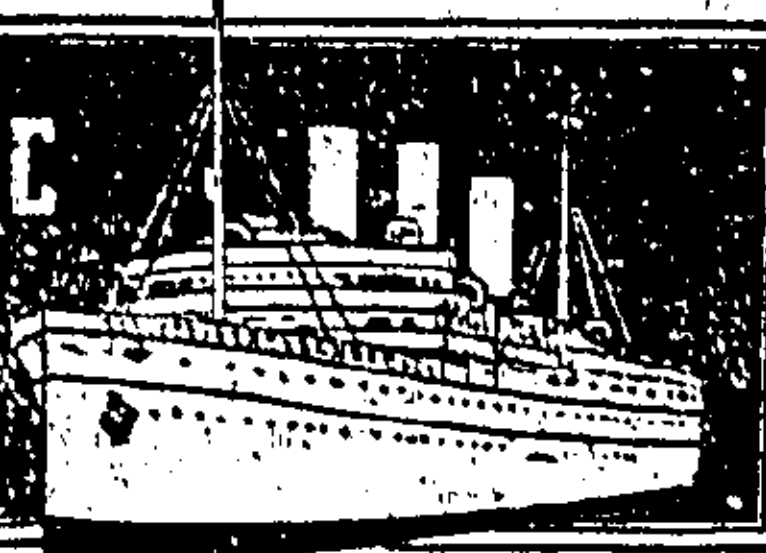
District Forecast:
 Hongkong to Gap Rock (N.E. winds, moderate; cloudy;
 N.E. winds fresh.)

Formosa Channel (The same as Hongkong and Lamooka) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamooka) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamooka) No. 1.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Empress of Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Asia	Nov. 10	Nov. 23
Empress of Japan	Nov. 23	Dec. 14
Empress of Russia	Dec. 8	Dec. 25
Monteagle	Dec. 31	Jan. 25

Connecting Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre & Naples.

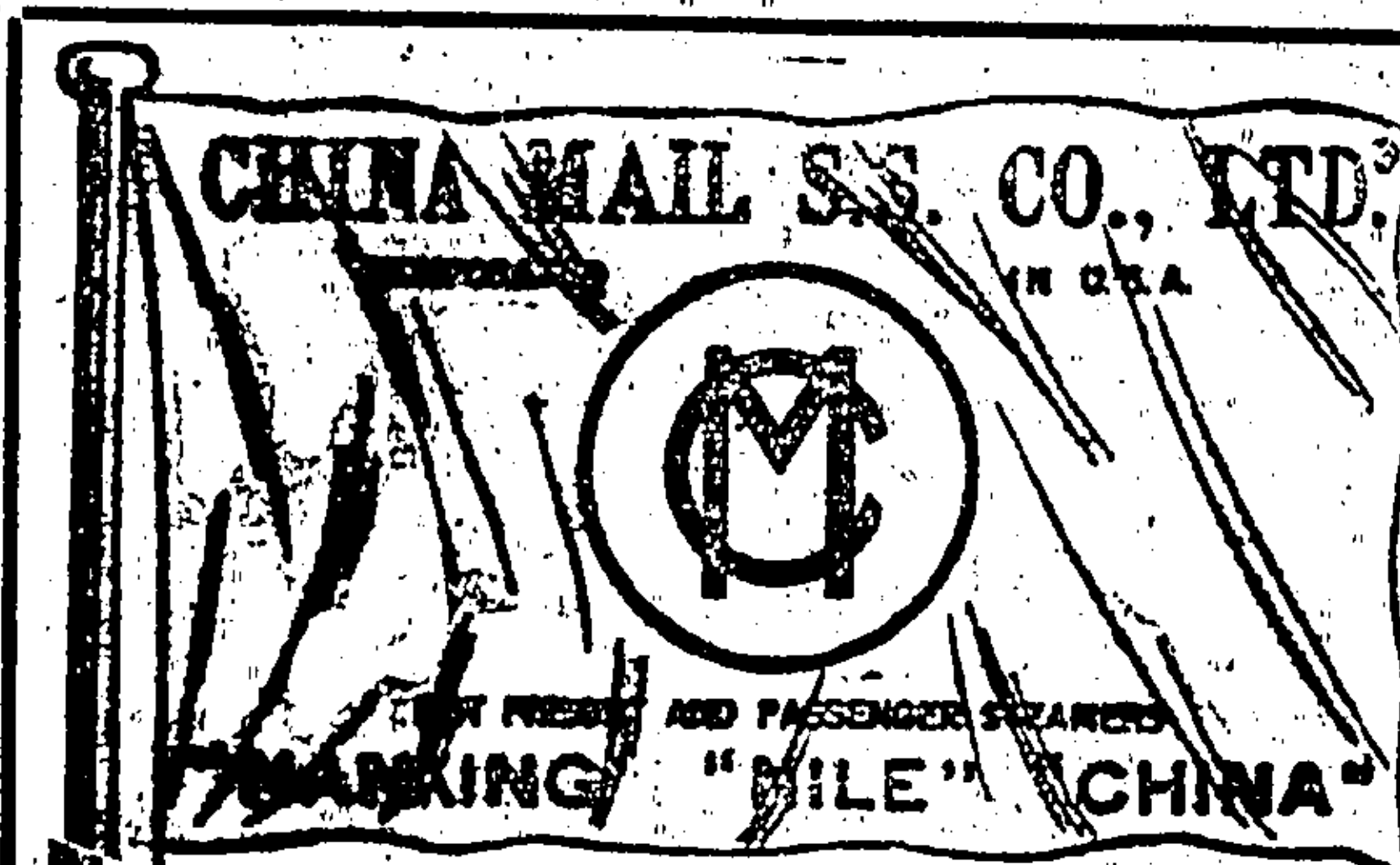
Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAC.



AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

s.s. "CHINA" ... s.s. "NANKING"

Nov. 3rd ... Dec. 12th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

s.s. "NANKING" ... s.s. "CHINA"

Nov. 23rd ... Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE BUILDING, Telephone Passenger Dept. No. 1934.

100 HONEY STREET, Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent. No. 2161.

NEW SERVICE TO JAVA

China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
 INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO JAVA

Calling at Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. "NILE"

October 4th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE BUILDING
 Telephone Passenger Dept.
 No. 1934.

100 HONEY STREET
 Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent.
 No. 2161.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 15th Oct.

For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 6th Oct.

For further particulars please apply to—

Tel. No. 2306

K. SUZUKI, Manager,
 No. 5, Queen's Road Central

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHIRYO MARU	2,000	Oct. 1st
PERIA MARU	2,000	Oct. 15th, at 10.30 a.m.
TAIYO MARU	2,000	Oct. 29th
SIBERIA MARU	2,000	Nov. 15th
TENYO MARU	2,000	Nov. 27th

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung and Shanghai.

† Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUITUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SEIYO MARU	2,000	Nov. 29th
RAKUYO MARU	2,000	Dec. 12th

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
 King's Building.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH LTD. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

Operating For Eastern service for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To MANILA

"West Carmona" ... 29th Sept.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO

"West Henshaw" ... 2nd Oct.

To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE

"West Canon" ... 8th Oct.

* Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points. HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 3008.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"WEST JESSUP" ... sailing about 17th Oct.

"WEST JAPPA" ... sailing about 16th Nov.

"DELIGHT" ... sailing about 2nd Dec.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada. For rates and full particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
 4th Floor, Princes' Buildings Telephone 1062.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TULIWONG	JAVA	in port	3rd Oct.	AMOI & SHANGHAI
TJISALAK	JAPAN	5th Oct.	7th Oct.	JAVA
TJILBOET	JAVA	7th Oct.	13th Oct.	SHANGHAI & JAPAN
HALDIS	JAVA	10th Oct.	16th Oct.	JAVA
TULIWONG	AMOI/SHAL	28th Oct.	31st Oct.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a daily qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, First Floor

Telephone No. 1574.



VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences)

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN

Sailings subject to alterations.

Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
"TJISONDARI"	ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	2nd Oct.
"ALDERAMIN"	ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	11th Oct.
"BOEROE"	AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	2nd Nov.
"TOSABI"	AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	10th Dec.
"OUDEKERK"	ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	10th Jan.
"RAJJA"	AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	10th Feb.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

General Agents,
 York Building.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,

COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "MALAYA"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

About 31st October.

Further sailings:—

S/S "Rhodesia" ... End of November.

M/S "Java" ... First half of December.

M/S "Annam" ... End of December.

For further particulars please apply to:—

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
ELAGOA RAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.
JAPAN CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW

GENOA LONDON & ROTTERDAM
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply
to the undersigned.

or to Reiss & Co. Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.Sailings from Hongkong:
"EUBYMACHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 13th Oct.
"ADELAIDE" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st Nov.
"FYDEUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 13th Nov.

Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG,
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO. CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES

HANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON"	22,000	On or about 10th Oct.
MARSHALLS via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID	ARMAND BEHIC	11,000	On or about 22nd Oct.
	"ANDRE LEBON"	22,000	During 1st part of Nov.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740

R. RODENFUER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

Occupying 9 to 10 Days.

"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. G. Pasmore	FRIDAY, Sept. 30th, at 2 P.M.
"HAILOONG"	Capt. W. Cooper	FRIDAY, Oct. 7th, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA.

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,000	15th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	18th Oct.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SARDINIA"	8,800	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"RYANZA"	7,000	15th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" ... 7,000 ... 4th Oct. ... Calcutta via Straits.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ABAFUBA"	8,000	17th Oct.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	2nd Oct.	Shanghai only.

TOTAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "DUNERA" ... 18th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo ... on or about the calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"KASADO MARU" (Passenger Service) ... Wednesday, 5th Oct.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OYLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Monday, 3rd Oct.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Thursday, 20th Oct.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan, Port, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Friday, 14th Oct.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Friday, 31st Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 28th Sept.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Saturday, 16th Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd Oct.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOSU MARU" ... Sunday, 18th Oct.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 144 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To	Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGHONG"	On 1st Oct.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 2nd Oct.	8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 2nd Oct.	10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 2nd Oct.	10 A.M.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUIHONG"	On 3rd Oct.	4 P.M.
"WATOW & HANGKOK"	"KWANGCHOW"	On 4th Oct.	10 A.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SECHUEN"	On 4th Oct.	Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNWING"	On 5th Oct.	4 P.M.
NEWCHANG & TIENTSIN	"CHINKIANG"	On 5th Oct.	4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 11th Oct.	Noon.

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S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Oct. 22nd ... Nov. 11th

FOR HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.
S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" ... Oct. 1st 10 A.M. ... Oct. 23rd Arrive San FranciscoFOR PORTLAND DIRECT
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S.S. "COAXET" ... Oct. 15th

S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Nov. 11th

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S.S. "JADDEN" ... 15th Oct.

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